THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 12,195. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 10, 1870. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

DIRECTORY FOR ADVERTISERS.

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YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &c.—Third column, first page.

PERSONAL.

A REWARD WILL BE GIVEN THE CARTMAN WHO removed the effects of C. Newburger from 555 Sixth avenue, city, on the morning of December 30, 1869, by calling on WILLIAM RUSSELL, attorney-at-law, 279 Broadway.

B. F. B., CINCINNATI; F. B., ST. LOUIS; W. K., Albany; C. H., Chicago.—Please let friends know of the opening of branch offices of the Dore Art Union, for the acceleration and reception of subscriptions in view of the approaching distribution of the prizes.

FOR ADOPTION.—A STRONG, HANDSOME BOY, about 6 months old; light hair, blue eyes. Address NECESSITY, Herald office.

F. R.—SARATOGA SPRINGS.—HAVE MOVED TO 119 same street. DELIA BARNHAM.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF ANN HANNAH, A Protestant girl, from the north of Ireland, who arrived in New York in 1859 and lived with a private family from 1859 to 1868, first at 10 Charlton street and lastly in West Twenty-third street; when last heard from she was living on Sixth avenue. Any parties knowing her present address will please send it to Miss J. B., 117 East Eighteenth street.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF MRS. C. Z. YOUNG, wife of late Captain Joseph Young, formerly of Philadelphia, and of her granddaughter, Mary C. Young. When last heard from was in Philadelphia, the latter part of 1861. Information will be thankfully received by W. H. YOUNG, 161 Henderson street, Jersey City.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF ELLEN DEVINE, FORmerly Ellen Dugan. If this should meet her eye she will relieve an anxious brother by sending her address to John McGrath, who just returned from California, to station D., New York Post office. Boston papers please copy.

IF THE COLORED MAN WHO CARRIED DAMAGED wagon on the 9th of October from Fifth avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets, to carriage factory, Nineteenth street, will call or send his address to 331 or 337 West Eighteenth street, he will confer a favor on the subscriber.

POUGHKEEPSIE.—ASTOR HOUSE READING ROOM, Monday at one. DRAWER 22.

WILL THE GENT WHO CALLED WITH HIS BROTHer at No. 215 West Fourteenth street, on the 8th, and returned with his mother in the afternoon, have the kindness to call again?

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A MEETING OF THE NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR the restoration of American shipping interests will be held at Cooper Institute, room 24, on Monday, January 10, at 7½ P. M. All mechanics wishing to co-operate with the association are invited to be present.
THOMAS STACK, President.
D. D. WESTERVELT, Secretary.

ADVERTISEMENTS, AGENTS, POSTERS.—PROPOsals will be received until the 17th instant, for the lease for one or three years, of the fence enclosing the new Masonic Temple, northeast corner Broad and Filbert streets, Philadelphia, containing an area of 5,000 feet square and fronting upon four streets. Address CHARLES H. KINGSTON, Masonic Hall, Philadelphia.

A QUESTION OFTEN ASKED—IS THERE ANYTHING known that will actually cause a new growth of hair? We say there is. The article is BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS. And we hold over a thousand certificates from the most respectable persons proving the truth of what we assert. Principal office 374 Pearl street, New York.

A.—A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE SOUTHERN Association, drawn in public at 12:30 P. M. and 5:30 P. M., at Virginia Hall, Richmond, Va.:—
DISTRIBUTION NO. 11—SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 8, 1870.
49, 60, 57, 2, 4, 9, 29, 18, 37, 59, 64, 67, 51.
DISTRIBUTION NO. 12—SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 8, 1870.
8, 24, 72, 52, 18, 21, 10, 7, 41, 35, 44, 12, 20.
C. Q. TOMPKINS, Commissioner.

A1.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
C. H. MURRAY'S LOTTERIES.
MISSOURI—EXTRA CLASS NO. 125—JANUARY 8, 1870.
57, 51, 44, 41, 7, 10, 48, 65, 1, 3, 9, 11, 74.
MISSOURI—CLASS NO. 126—JANUARY 8, 1870.
66, 27, 72, 70, 8, 62, 38, 37, 48, 14, 59, 67, 47.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 111—JANUARY 8, 1870.
75, 5, 33, 52, 6, 19, 12, 26, 58, 17, 71, 77, 2.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 112—JANUARY 8, 1870.
55, 26, 43, 11, 9, 47, 47, 70, 75, 17, 56, 1, 50.
Information furnished in the above and also Royal Havana Lotteries.
J. CLUTE, Broker, 206 Broadway and 153 Fulton street.

A FINE STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AT BATTERSON'S Storage Establishment, 690 Sixth avenue, near Fortieth street. Goods taken by load or rooms. Best care taken of goods, &c.

CAUTION.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED and forbidden to trust any persons whoever upon my account, or to give any person credit on my account, as I will not be responsible for any debts so contracted.
GRAHAM M. SINCLAIR.
HOBOKEN, N. J., Jan. 10, 1870.

DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, 32 Chambers street, New York, Jan. 8, 1870.—Notice is hereby given to all persons that the assessment rolls of the real and personal estate of the city and county of New York for the year 1870 will be open for inspection and revision on and after Monday, Jan. 10, 1870, and will remain open until the 20th day of April, 1870, inclusive, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid real and personal estate of the city and county of New York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved must make application to the Commissioners during the period above mentioned, in order to obtain the relief provided by law.
GEO. H. ANDREWS,
THOS. J. CREAMER,
NATHANIEL SANDS,
W. B. KING,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

DARCY LODGE, NO. 187, F. AND A. M.—THE brothers of Darcy Lodge, No. 187, are hereby summoned to attend a special communication, to be held at their rooms, 594 Broadway, on Tuesday next, the 11th inst., at 12 o'clock M. precisely, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our worthy brother, John Oliver, deceased. By order of the W. M. M. KOLASKY, Secretary.

DOCTORS PRACTISING WITHOUT A DIPLOMA AND who are desirous of obtaining a first class one can do so by addressing DIPLOMA, box 153 Herald office.

EUREKA STEAM MACHINE CARVING WORKS, Nos. 60, 62, 64 and 66 Cannon street. Figure Carving our specialty.
A. HENKEL & CO.

LOTTERY PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION given. Kentucky and Havana circulars sent. JOSEPH BATES & CO., 11 Wall street. Box 4,264 Post office.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS, FIRMS AND CORPORAtions are hereby cautioned against receiving or negotiating the following described United States 5-20 Coupon Bonds, which were stolen from the Adams Express Company. The company claims the right to recover their possession whenever and wherever they can find them:—
Numbers 36,863, 63,821, $1,000 each; Nos. 29,295, 29,298, 87,935, $500 each, first series of 1862; Nos. 27,593, 27,594 and 65,617 to 65,623, inclusive, $1,000 each, second series of 1862; Nos. 77,175 to 77,183, inclusive, for $1,000 each; No. 89,065 for $500, July series of 1865; Nos. 13,846 to 13,849, inclusive; Nos. 145,738, 145,739, $1,000 each; No. 101,751, for $500, July series, 1867.
Any person to whom any of these bonds may be offered will subserve the ends of justice and confer a favor by causing the arrest of the party offering the same and notifying the undersigned or any agent of this company immediately by telegraph.
HENRY SANFORD, General Superintendent.
OFFICE OF THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, 59 Broadway, New York.

NOTICE.—MME. LEMEAUX, FORMERLY AT DR. VALlaise's, Surgical Spiral Elastic Appliances, Elastic Stockings, &c.; Abdominal Supporters for ladies and gentlemen; Stays &c. for weak spines. To be obtained at 638 Broadway, New York.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

REMOVAL.

F. DERBY & CO.
have removed from
57 Walker street
to their new establishment,
No. 5 Clinton place, New York.

RAILWAY NEWSMEN AND OTHERS MAY HEAR OF something to their advantage by applying to the Secretary of the New York Museum of Anatomy, 618 Broadway.

TAXES, TAXES, TAXES—OF THE TOWN OF EASTchester. All taxes of Central, West, Northwest, South East and Mount Vernon, Fleetwood, Washingtonville and Wakefield will be received by the undersigned on Monday, January 10, from 5 till 9 o'clock P. M., corner Grand and Elizabeth streets, New York. All other Collectors of said owns are frauds. CHARLES J. BACK, Receiver.

THE PROPERTY OWNERS ON SIXTH AVENUE, above Forty-second street, are invited to attend a meeting, on Monday evening, January 10, 1870, at the Howard Rooms, Sixth avenue, corner Forty-second street, at 8 o'clock. All interested are invited to attend.
JOHN C. HART, Secretary.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL APPLY TO THE METROpolitan Board of Excise on the 22th day of January, 1870, for a license to sell strong and spirituous liquors, wines, ale and beer, at Fifty-eighth street and Third avenue, New York.
PATRICK O'CONNOR.

EVENING TELEGRAM.

THE GREAT
CARTOON OF THE PERIOD.
THE
COMING WOMAN.
THE
GRAND DEMONSTRATION.
THE
IMPOSING CEREMONY
AND
UNVEILING OF THE STATUE.
THE
STRONG-MINDED WOMEN IN THEIR GLORY.
CHARACTER PICTURES OF
DISTINGUISHED MEN.
ORATION BY A. OAKEY HALL.
BRICK ON A BEN-DER.
JOHNSON ON GENERAL GRANT.
SEE
TELEGRAM CARTOON
ON
FRIDAY, JAN. 14.
PRICE TWO CENTS.
THE GREAT EVENING PAPER.
ALL THE NEWS OF THE DAY,
ALL THE EVENTS OF IMPORTANCE,
ALL THE BALLS AND PARTIES,
ALL THE LOCAL MATTERS,
ALL THE POLITICAL ASPECTS,
ALL THE MONEY AND STOCK MARKETS,
ALL THE FASHIONABLE GOSSIP,
ALL THAT IS WORTH READING,
IN THE
EVENING TELEGRAM.
PRICE TWO CENTS.
PUBLICATION OFFICE, 97 NASSAU STREET.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &c.

ALL KINDS OF FANCY DOGS AND BIRDS FOR sale.—Medicines for all diseases. Prepared food for mocking birds, at B. DOVEY'S, No. 5 Greene street, corner of Canal.
N. B.—Ladies attended to by Mrs. DOVEY.

BIRDS, BIRDS, BIRDS.—5,000 BIRDS ARRIVED HERE to-day from Europe; also English Sparrows. No. 43 Chatham street, New York, and No. 116 Fulton street, Brooklyn. F. MORIS.

SPORTSMEN ARE INVITED TO EXAMINE THE patent breech loading Shot Gun, manufactured by Boyd Breech Loading Arms Company; warranted superior to any English breech loading or muzzle guns. Office 205 Broadway.

STALLIONS.

ARABIAN STALLION FOR SALE.—THE PURE Arabian Horse SAID is for sale on reasonable terms as his present owner has no use for him. To breeders he will be a most valuable acquisition. The following pedigree gives the purity of his blood, with other interesting facts relating to his career:—
SAID (also spelled Saved), as given by the groom of Nubar Pasha, Minister to France from Egypt, was foaled on the 27th of March, 1862, at the stables of Nubar Pasha. His sire was the famous Khorassan, the property of Abdul Medjid. Said's dam was Obian, the property of Nubar Pasha, and is the descendant of the celebrated Janrear, which leaped the citadel walls with the last Mameluke Bey when fleeing from Mahomet Ali in 1819. Therefore, Said is a cross between the Nedjid breed on the mother's side and the Anaseh breed on the side of Khorassan.
This grand Arab stallion exhibited wonderful powers of endurance and speed in the Abyssinian war, being ridden constantly by an officer during that campaign.
For further particulars apply to Mr. FOSTER at the office of Wilkes' Spirit of the Times.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

AUCTION HOUSE OF JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL. Office and salesroom 27 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.
HORSE AUCTION MART, 111 EAST THIRTEENTH ST., where we hold
REGULAR SALES OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.
Gentlemen wishing to purchase, or those having Horses or Carriages to sell, will find our house perfectly reliable, as we conduct this branch of our business, as we do all our other business, on the same straightforward principles which govern honorable houses in all mercantile pursuits.
We give the purchaser of every horse that is warranted sound 24 hours for trial.
Entries for sales of Horses and Carriages can be made at our down town office and salesroom, 27 Nassau street, where we also keep a register of Houses for private sale.
Liberal advances made on consignments.

A.—GREAT TRADE SALE OF
50 PORTLAND SLEIGHS
AT AUCTION.
MAJOR C. W. BARKER, AUCTIONEER.
Being about to retire from business I offer my entire stock, consisting of
4 BUSINESS,
22 GOOD UNTRIMMED,
23 ELEGANT TRIMMED,
6 ELEGANT FAMILY SLEIGHS,
ON TUESDAY, JANUARY 11, AT 11 O'CLOCK,
AT MY REPOSITORY, 1,505 BROADWAY.
The above sleighs are all from the celebrated factory of the Messrs. Kimball, of Portland, Me.
This is a rare chance for purchasers, as the above sleighs are all fresh and in fine order and will positively be sold without reserve.
S. E. BATES.

A DEMI-CLARENCE, IN SPLENDID CONDITION, our own make, for sale by BREWSTER & CO. (of Broome street), 54 Fifth avenue, corner Fourteenth street.

A LIGHT COUPE, $575.—TWO COUPE ROCKAWAYS, $550; ¾ Clarence, $900; full Clarence, $1,550, second hand; 500 Carriages and Harness 25 per cent less than Broadway stores. HAM'S, Fourth street and Broadway.

A.—SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS, of all styles and prices. 2 fine Clarences, 2 Coaches, Phaetons of all kinds, Rockaways, Jaggers, 20 top and open Wagons, new and second hand, by Corbett & Scharch, Dunne and other good makers; 1 Gig, 2 top Express Wagons, in good order; Blankets, Bells, Robes; also 1,000 sets of Harness of every description, at low prices, at W. H. GRAY'S Empire City Carriage Repository, 20, 22, 24 and 26 Wooster street.

A BRIGHT BAY MORGAN HORSE, FOUR YEARS old, well broke in all harness; light road Wagon, fine set of Harness, Blanket, Whip, &c., all for $225. Inquire at corner of Broome and Essex streets, in the grocery store.

A BLACK MARE—EIGHT YEARS OLD, WARRANTED sound and kind, 15½ hands high; sold for no fault, only for want of use; a good trial given. Inquire at 124 Greene street.

A SUPERIOR LOT OF HEAVY WORK HORSES, JUST arrived yesterday morning from Cincinnati; also some fine Canadian Ponies; to be sold cheap.
HENRY WILEY, 19 Vestry street.

ASSORTMENT OF CARRIAGES AND HARNESS.—Twenty-five per cent saved by purchasing now or leaving orders for spring work. Satisfaction guaranteed. Established 1838. HICKS, 22 Barclay street.

FOR SALE—AT PUBLIC AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, January 11, at Vandewater's salesroom, 24 Duane street, two fine and fast trotting Horses, 15½ and 15¼ high, 6 and 7 years old; either one can beat 2:45, and are fine, free and pleasant drivers, either single or double, and sound and kind; are the property of the late James Polt, and will be sold without limit for benefit of estate. Full particulars in to-morrow Herald and at sale.

FOR SALE—TWO DOUBLE TRUCKS, HORSES AND Harness, separately or together. Inquire at 354 Greenwich street.

FOR SALE—FOURTEEN HORSES, COAL CARTS AND Harness; among them is one fine Mare in foal; one Stallion, sore forehead, $25; three fine blind Horses for sale, at 84 New Chambers street.

FOR SALE—A FINE YOUNG TEAM HORSES, HARness, Truck; will be sold at a sacrifice. Apply at livery stable, 335 West Twenty-seventh street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

FOR SALE—A FINE BROWN MARE, 15¼ HANDS, very stylish and spirited, prompt and free; trots in about 3:30; is young and sound, strong; would do for carriage, express or butcher's cart; she is a remarkably fine saddle mare. Will be sold cheap at stable, corner Fourth avenue and Twenty-fifth street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—LIGHT AND HEAVY EXPRESS Wagons, at 360 Broome street.

GRAY MARE—SUITABLE FOR CART, TRUCK OR express; a black Canadian pacing pony; paces in 2:40; road Wagon and Harness; a Portland Cutter and Blankets. Apply 342 West Fourth street, near Eighth avenue.

SLEIGH.—AT BALDWIN'S, CORNER BROADWAY AND Tenth street, a second hand six passenger Sleigh, of Goold's make; price $150. In excellent order.
THEODORE R. BALDWIN, 734 Broadway.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

POLICEMEN, FIREMEN, CAR DRIVERS, FARMERS, truckmen and others—"Take notice."—The long, dull, finished officers' Rubber Overcoats, Caps, Capes and Leggins, Tents, Flags, Blankets, Shoes, Mitts, Gloves, Harness, Saddles, &c., heretofore sold at 89 avenue D (in the army store), have been removed to 249 West street, where they can be found at low prices. Rubber Coats, $4 50; Capes, $1; Cap Covers, with Caps, $1 25; Leggins, $1 25; Blankets, $1 75; Harness, $12 per set; Mitts, 25c. If you want anything in our line call at MOSEMAN'S, 249 West street.

SLEIGHS. SLEIGHS. SLEIGHS.
Great inducements offered to close the balance of our elegant stock, comprising every variety of Family, Road and Trotting Sleighs from the best Boston, Portland and Albany makers; a further reduction from our already unusually low prices will be made this week.
WOOD BROTHERS, 596 Broadway.

TO LET—THE PRIVATE STABLE 204 EAST TWELFTH street and coachman's dwelling attached; stable contains five stalls and box stall, large loft and ample carriage room. Inquire of CHARLES C. WAKELEY, 104 East Tenth street.

$100.—SORREL HORSE, 8 YEARS, 16 HANDS; CART and Harness, $50; chestnut, 7 years, 15¼ hands; can show 2:50; fine driver. 296 Eighth avenue, corner Thirty-first street.

$225.—HORSE, WAGON AND HARNESS, SUITAble for a grocery or express; $140 bay Mare, 16 hands high, 7 years old, suitable for cart or truck. Inquire at 360 Hudson street.

$350.—TEAM 16 HAND MARES, 7 AND 8 YEARS; suitable for any business; 3 cheap Horses, for any purpose. 734 Washington street, corner Bank, in grocery. Call for two days.

YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &c.

FOR SALE—THE SLOOP YACHT SADIE, OF 43 TONS, O. M., the winner of the champion flag in the Atlantic Yacht Club for 1869. Is the fastest and best yacht of her size afloat. JOHN B. HERRESHOFF, Yacht and Boat Builder, Bristol, R. I.

TUGBOAT, 18X20 INCHES, FOR SALE CHEAP—OR exchange for farm or other property. For particulars inquire of C. HUYLER, 13 Sixth avenue.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

WANTED—A CLOTHING STOCK, SUITABLE FOR Western country trade, of $18,000 to $20,000; will exchange improved Real Estate in part payment. Address W. S., box 125 Herald office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—AN ACTIVE INTEREST in some well established business (manufacturing preferred), by a competent business man, who can furnish satisfactory real estate security of $50,000. Address box 153 Herald office.

DRY GOODS.

AT KINZEY'S.

PREPARING FOR SPECIE PAYMENTS.
BARGAINS.
STOCK CLOSING OUT.

RIBBONS, RIBBONS.
Bonnet Ribbons, 5c., 8c., 10c., 12½c., 15c.
Sash Ribbons, 25c., 31c., 4(c., 60c.
Neck Ribbons, 3c., 5c., 8c., 10c., 12½c.
Remnants of Ribbons.
Clearing out,
OUR PLUSH, VELVET AND SILK HATS, 25c.
FLOWERS AND FEATHERS CLOSING.
TRIMMINGS AND VELVETS.
Lots of Trimmings, 25c. to 75c. a piece.
Silk Fringes, 3c., 6c., 10c., 12c. yard.
Rich Trimmings, 20c. to $1 piece.
Silk Velvets, 10c. to 50c. piece.
Wide Silk Velvets, 10c. to 25c.
Velveteens closing out, 40c., 50c., 65c.
Silk Plushes closing at 70c.
Bonnet Velvets, 65c., 75c., 90c., $1.
Silk and Satins closing out.

GREAT REDUCTION.
GOODS
CLOSING OUT
REGARDLESS OF COST.
HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
Cloth Gloves closing at 25c., 31c., 40c.
Kid Gloves, 15c., 25c., 50c., 75c.
Parti-colored Kid closing at 50c.
Real Jouvin's Kids, soiled, 50c. pair.
Gents' Kid Gloves closing 75c.
English Merino Half-hose, 25c.
Children's Fancy Wool Hose, 10c.
French Suspenders closing 25c. pair.
Neckties and Bows, 6c., 10c., 12½c.
Merino Vests and Drawers, 50c.
BARGAINS IN EMBROIDERIES.
Hamburg Edgings, 8c., 10c., 12½c., 15c.
Worked Double Bands, 15c., 25c., 50c.
Worked Edgings and Insertions closing.
Chemisettes closing out, 37½c. to 90c.
Lots of Ruffling, 15c. and 25c. piece.
Worked Sets, 40c. to $2.
Laces and Illusions closing out.
Gents' and Ladies' Handkerchiefs closing out, from 5c. up, all qualities.
Ruffled Collars closing at 6c.
Lace and Muslin Collars closing.
GOODS AT YOUR OWN PRICES.
Fancy Goods.
Closing lot of Spool Cotton, full lengths, 1c.
Sewing Silks closing out, 1c.
Fancy Buttons at your own price.
Closing Fancy Combs, 10c. to 25c.
Sets of Jewelry, Chains, Pins, &c.
Braids, Trimmings, Fans, &c., &c.
WM. KINZEY,
645 Broadway, second door above Bleecker street.

AT LEGRAIN'S,
only four day's sale.
The entire stock of Dry Goods must be removed from the store, 729 Broadway, before Saturday next. No other store to go to yet.
Great sacrifice.
Great losses.
In order not to have any storage to pay the goods will be sold regardless of cost.
LEGRAIN, 729 Broadway.
Ten Salesmen wanted.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT 57 THIRTEENTH STREET, NEAR WALLACK'S theatre. I pay the highest price for Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry, or advance on the same.
ISAACS, Diamond Broker, 57 Thirteenth street.

AT 77 BLEECKER STREET, NEAR BRODWAY, UP stairs.—Money liberally advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c., or the same bought. Pawnbrokers' Tickets bought at 77 Bleecker street.

AT J. A. JACKSON'S, NO. 5 AMITY STREET, NEAR Broadway.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Dry Goods and Personal Property of every description. Same bought and sold.

AT HYMAN'S, 658 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BOND street.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds and Watches, Silverware, &c., or will pay the highest market price for the same.

BROADWAY, CORNER FULTON STREET (KNOX'S Building)—Business established fifteen years. NEWMAN LEOPOLD buys, sells or advances liberally on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Life Policies, Merchandise and other securities, negotiated for any amount.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVERware bought and money loaned on them. GEO. C. ALLEN, 415 Broadway, one door below Canal street.

39 NASSAU STREET, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.—Liberal advances made on diamonds, watches, jewelry and all kinds of merchandise. The same bought and sold. HAYMAN LEOPOLD, room No. 1.

202 BOWERY.—PAWNBROKERS' TICKETS BOUGHT for Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Guns, Pistols, Instruments, Silks, Clothing, Tools, &c., &c. 202 Bowery.

913 BROADWAY, NEAR TWENTIETH STREET, UP stairs.—Money liberally advanced on Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Camel's Hair Shawls, Laces, &c.; business confidential. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
JOSEPH & HERTS.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—IF THE PERSON WHO STOLE MY POCKETbook, Thursday night last, on the Fourteenth and Thirty-fourth street cars, will return the papers, among which was a certificate for ten shares of the Golding Wool Spinning Machine Company stock, believed to be No. 147, he can keep the money. All persons are hereby warned against purchasing the same, the transfer being stopped. Address 171 Broadway, room C.

LOST—AT AMERICUS CLUB BALL, A LADY'S FAN, for the return of which a liberal reward will be paid at 225 Henry street.

LOST—A BLACK AND TAN SLUT; HAS LOST ONE of her front teeth. A liberal reward will be paid at 135 and 137 Division street.

LOST—A WHITE SETTER DOG, WITH A FEW YELlow spots on his back and ear. Any one bringing the dog to 35 Delancey street will receive a $5 reward.
M. ENGREST.

LOST—ON FRIDAY, 7TH INST., IN A FOURTH AVEnue stage, between Canal street and South ferry, or at the ferry, a hand Satchell, containing money. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at 71 Broad street.

REWARDS.

$5 REWARD.—FOR INFORMATION OF THE FLOAT Stage, lost from Hoboken about December 1, 1869; letters H. H. cut on log.
HARRIS & TOWNSEND, 283 South street.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, IN SIXTH AVENUE, BEtween Twentieth and Fourteenth streets, on Sunday, Jan. 9, a gold Earring, two buckets attached to a wheel. The above reward will be given by returning it to 27 West Twentieth street.

$20 REWARD.—LOST, ON SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 8, one parcel of Shirts, on Broadway, between Franklin and Reade streets, belonging to a poor girl. Return the same to 490 Second avenue.

$20 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE RETURN of the unpicked natural otter Robe, with muff pockets, trimmed with fringe and blue lining; lost or stolen from coupe going from Fourteenth street, through Irving place to Thirtieth street. Apply at 229 East Fourteenth street.

$100 REWARD.—TAKEN FROM THE PREMISES No. 127 East Twenty-fifth street, Saturday evening about 8 o'clock, 12 Silver Forks, marked M. E. A.; 9 Tea Spoons, C. M. M. G.; 6 Table Spoons, marked S. M. B., C. M. M. G.; old fashioned Sugar Cup, S. M. B.; Mustard Spoon, S. B.; 1 Sugar Spoon, A.; 4 Oyster Spoons, A.; 1 Sugar Tongs, C. M. M. G.; 1 Butter Knife, A. The above reward will be paid and no questions asked, if returned to JOHN ADRIANCE, 125 East Twenty-fifth street.

DETECTIVE POLICE AGENCY, 72 BROADWAY (LATE 55).—WARRIN, WHIPPLE & CO. refer to the mercantile community as to successful cases, facilities, standing and experience. Caution—We have no branches in New York.

EYES AND EARS.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES.—BAUCH & GOUGELMANN (formerly with Professor Boissonneau, of Paris), Makers and Insertors of the Improved Artificial Human Eye, 651 Broadway. N. B.—These Eyes are endorsed by the faculty.

FINANCIAL.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, AUCTIONEER.
$300,000 Union Pacific Railroad Company first mortgage 7 per cent land grant Bonds at auction.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY
will sell on Thursday, January 13, 1870, at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway (Trinity Building), for account of whom it may concern, $300,000 Union Pacific Railroad Company first mortgage 7 per cent land grant Bonds, twenty years to run, interest payable April and October, $1,000 each. These bonds are secured by a first mortgage upon the entire land grant of the company, amounting to 13,824,000 acres. Three million acres of this land, in the Platte Valley, in Nebraska, are admitted to be equal to any in the West. The sales of land were opened in Omaha July 27, and 4,000 acres were sold during a month thereafter at an average price of over $5 per acre. They are also received in payment for all the company's lands at par, and the demand from actual settlers will give them a certain market. These bonds are to be sold in lots to suit purchasers, and the attendance of capitalists and others is respectfully solicited at this sale. For further information apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Auctioneer and Broker, 43 Pine street.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham square and New Bowery.
Seven per cent interest.
On and after Monday, the 17th day of January next, this bank will pay a dividend on the deposits of the past three and six months at the rate of seven per cent per annum on all sums entitled thereto.
HARRISON HALL, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.
CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
N. B.—Money deposited now will draw interest from January 1.

A. A.—MONEY ON HAND FOR FIRST AND SECOND City Mortgages; also to loan on New York, Westchester and New Jersey property.
W. L. BUTLER & CO., 69 Liberty street.

A. A.—MONEY TO BUY FIRST AND SECOND MORTgages, and to loan on improved and unimproved property. WASHINGTON R. NICHOLS.
Counsellor at Law, 115 Broadway, room 12.

ASSESSMENT.—CROWN POINT MINING COMPANY, $7 50 coin per share; delinquent 8th February; sale 28th idem. Payment may be made at the agency of the Bank of California. LEES & WALLER, 33 Pine street.

ANDERSON & CO., 83 LIBERTY STREET, CASH promptly loaned on property in New York and New Jersey. Builders' Loans, Notes, &c., negotiated. First and Second Mortgages wanted immediately. Advances made.

BONDS WANTED.—THE UNDERSIGNED PURCHASES and sells on commission all classes of Railroad Securities, City, County and State Bonds; also all Stocks and Bonds not sold at the Stock Exchange.
WM. A. GUEST, 25 Wall street.

COIN SECURITIES BOUGHT, SOLD AND ADVANCED upon.
JOHN B. MURRAY, 17 Nassau street.

CASH FOR BONDS AND MORTGAGES IN NEW York, Brooklyn and New Jersey. Builders' loans, Stocks and marketable Securities negotiated. Advances made on merchandise.
JAMES R. DEVOE & CO., 25 Chambers street.

DIVIDEND—CHOLLAR POTOSI MINING COMPANY, $1, coin, per share, payable 10th inst., at the agency of the Bank of California, LEES & WALLER, 33 Pine street.
NEW YORK, Jan. 7, 1870.

DIVIDEND.—KENTUCK MINING COMPANY, $10 COIN per share, payable 10th inst., at the agency of the Bank of California. LEES & WALLER, 33 Pine street.

ESTABLISHED 1787.—KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INsurance Company of New York, office 64 Wall street.—New York, January 7, 1870.—The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent; also an extra dividend of 5 per cent, both free of government tax, payable on and after January 15, 1870.
The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 15th inst. JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,
No. 568 Sixth avenue, Booth's Building.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8.
Money deposited on or before January 15 will draw interest from January 1 at
SEVEN PER CENT PER ANNUM.
A semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent per annum will be payable on and after January 10.
WILLIAM H. GILES, President.
H. K. THURBER, } Vice Presidents.
HUGH MURRAY, }
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.
N. B.—Drafts on all the principal towns in Europe sold at lowest rates of exchange.

FOR SALE—TEN PER CENT CITY AND TOWN BONDS, in State of Illinois; first class securities, of undoubted character, below par.
Real valuation of property............$9,186,000
Whole indebtedness of towns, only............203,000
Government securities received in exchange, allowing best market prices, and bonds bought sent by express free of charge.
Also New York city Railroad Stocks and Bonds, Insurance, Bank and Gaslight Stocks, and a large variety of other Stocks and Bonds for profitable investment, at low rates. For sale by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Broker and Auctioneer, 43 Pine street.
N. B.—All securities not dealt in at the New York Stock Exchange Board receive special attention, as has been the custom with this house for many years.

GOLD COIN BONDS OF THE ROCHESTER, N. Y., Water Works for sale at 75 flat.
JOHN B. MURRAY, 17 Nassau street.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' SAVING INSTITUTION, No. 263 Bowery, near Houston street.
DIVIDEND AND EXTRA DIVIDEND.
The Trustees have declared the usual dividend of six per cent per annum on all sums of from $5 to $10,000 entitled thereto for the six months and three months ending December 31.
And also an EXTRA DIVIDEND of ONE per cent for the past six months on the above entitled sums, which (together with the extra dividend declared in July) makes EIGHT per cent for the past year.
Payable on and after January 17.
Deposits made on or before January 20 will draw interest from January 1.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUtion, No. 263 Bowery, near Houston street.
Six per cent interest paid on all sums from $5 to $10,000.
Money deposited on or before January 20 will draw interest from January 1. German spoken.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.
ALFRED T. CONKLING, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE Company, No. 113 Broadway, New York, January 5, 1870.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this company, held this day, a dividend of five (5) per cent, free of government tax, was declared, payable on demand.
WILLIAM J. HUGHES, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT,
Free from government tax.
THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
corner of Third avenue and Twenty-sixth street.
NEW YORK, Dec. 29, 1869.
DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent per annum (free from government tax), on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in January.
Deposits made on or before January 20 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock. SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

STATE OF ARKANSAS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Coupons of the Funded Debt Bonds of the State of Arkansas, falling due January 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the American Exchange National Bank, New York.
HENRY PAGE, State Treasurer.
LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 10, 1869.

THE COUPONS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD Company due January 1, 1870, will be paid in gold at our office on and after that date.
MORTON, BLISS & CO., 30 Broad street.
NEW YORK, December 31, 1869.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW YORK CITY, JAN. 8, 1870.—By order of the Treasury Department, in addition to the sales and purchases heretofore noticed, I will, on Monday, Jan. 10, receive bids for $1,670,000 of gold coin, and on Tuesday, Jan. 11, will receive offers of Five-Twenty United States Bonds to the amount of the avails of the coin, if sold. They will be in accordance with regulations heretofore observed. A certified check for five per cent of bid or offer must be deposited therewith. Proposals will be opened at 12 o'clock, noon, each day specified.
CHARLES J. FOLGER, Assistant Treasurer.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
396 and 398 Canal street, corner of Laight.
Six per cent interest on $5 to $5,000. Money deposited on or before January 20 will bear interest from January 1.
Assets, $7,099,448 09.

YONKERS AND NEW YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMpany, No. 176 Broadway, Howard Building.
NEW YORK, Jan. 5, 1870.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent, free of tax, payable on demand. JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

$4,000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on Brooklyn or New York property; would buy a first mortgage. Other amounts to loan. Address box 190 Herald office.

$24,850 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY PROperty. First Mortgages purchased.
A. M. PENTZ, 43 Pine street.

$125,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage, in several sums, on city real estate. First and second Mortgages negotiated.
WILLIAM KENNELLY, 32 Pine street.

$171,000 TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON New York property. First and second mortgages wanted immediately for cash.
BELLAMY & STRATTON, No. 5½ Pine street.

$175,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage, in one or more sums, on Real Estate in this city. Second Mortgages negotiated. JOHN F. CONREY, 62 Wall street, room 12.

$750,000 TO LOAN—ON FIRST BOND AND mortgage, on first class improved property in city and New Jersey, to principals only.
E. M. MASON, No. 1 Centre street.

$1,500,000—TRUST FUNDS.—I AM PREPARED to lend Money on approved real estate in New York city and vicinity; principals only.
JAS. L. KEMPER, No. 7 Pine street.

$1,500,000 TRUST FUNDS TO LOAN—IN SUMS to suit, at seven per cent, on improved or unimproved property. First and second mortgages wanted. P. HASTINGS, 48 Broad street.

POLITICAL.

TAMMANY REFORM BENEVOLENT AND PROTECtive Association.—We beg to inform our fellow citizens that a committee of this organization will meet at Masonic Hall, Thirteenth street, Thursday evening, Jan. 13, at 7½ o'clock. Citizens who desire to join as members will please send their name, address and references to JACOB COHEN, President, 182 East Fifty-eighth street. By order of the Board of Trustees. HIRAM L. JONES, Secretary.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
The General Transatlantic Company's Mail Steamships between New York and Havre, calling at Brest.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail, from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:—
LAFAYETTE, Roussan............Saturday, Jan. 22
PEREIRE, Duchesne............Saturday, Feb. 5
VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont............Saturday, Feb. 19
ST. LAURENT, Lemarie............Saturday, March 5
Rates of Passage payable in gold (including wine):—
To Brest or Havre—First Cabin, $140; Second Cabin, $75.
To Paris (including railway ticket)—$145 and $78.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travellers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense. GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—INMAN line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF NEW YORK (via Halifax),
Tuesday, January 11, 12 Noon.
CITY OF PARIS............Saturday, January 15, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN............Saturday, January 22, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BOSTON (via Halifax),
Tuesday, January 25, 12 Noon,
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier 45 North river.
RATES OF PASSAGE
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	48

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

First Cabin. Payable in gold.		Steerage. Payable in currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. Johns, N. F., by branch steamer	45	St. Johns, N. F., by branch steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, New York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE.
Favorite Clyde built passenger steamers are intended to sail as follows:—
COLUMBIA............Jan. 15 | CAMBRIA............Feb. 5
EUROPA............Jan. 22 | IOWA............Feb. 12
INDIA............Jan. 29 | CALEDONIA............Feb. 19
—and every Saturday thereafter,
From pier 20 North river, at 12 o'clock noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:—
Cabins to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued, payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey street, or at the Company's office, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
Steam to
Bremen, Havre and London,
via Southampton.
The new, first class and elegant iron Mail Steamships
MAIN............Saturday, Jan. 15,
of 3,000 tons and 760 horse power, Capt. K. v. Oterendorp,
UNION............Saturday, Jan. 22,
of 3,000 tons and 700 horse power, Capt. F. Dreyer, will leave from Bremen pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken, and take passengers to
London, Havre, Bremen and Southampton,
at the following rates:—
First Cabin............$120 gold
Second Cabin............72 gold
Steerage............25 gold
For passage or freight apply to
OELRICHS & CO.,
68 Broad street, corner of Beaver, New York.

THE HAMBURG AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY'S iron mail steamship
SILESIA,
Captain N. Trautmann, carrying the United States mails, will sail on Tuesday, January 11, 1870, at 2 P. M., for
HAMBURG,
taking passengers for Hamburg, Plymouth, London and Cherbourg.
First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $25, gold, Payable in United States gold.
The HOLSATIA, January 25, 1870.
KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, 61 Broad street, N. Y.
C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Passenger Agents, No. 5 Barclay street, N. Y.

STEAM DIRECT TO LONDON.
London and New York Steamship Line.—Steamers fortnightly from pier No. 3 North river. Passage at $90, $70 and $30, currency.
BELLONA............Dixon............January 29
ATALANTA............Pinkham............February 12
CELLA............Gleadell............February 26
For passage to Hamburg, Bremen, Havre, Paris, Antwerp and Rotterdam at cheapest currency rates. Apply at 55 Broadway. For freight at 54 South street.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Carrying the United States Mails.
Sailing every Wednesday.
MINNESOTA............Price............Jan. 12, at 1½ P. M.
IDAHO............Cutting............Jan. 19, at 7½ A. M.
From pier 46 North river.
Cabin passage, $80 gold; steerage, $30 currency.
Passengers booked to and from Paris, Hamburg, Norway and Sweden, &c. Drafts on Ireland, England, France and Germany at lowest rates.
Apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Every Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday.
MINNESOTA............Wednesday, Jan. 12
Drafts payable in any part of England, Ireland, Scotland, at current rates of exchange. Apply at THOMPSON'S Passage office, 73 Broadway, corner of Rector street.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
Cunard Line.
ALEPPO sails Thursday, Jan. 13.
SAMARIA sails Thursday, Jan. 20.
Cabin passage, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Europe issued at lowest rates.
For cabin passage apply at No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage apply at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
From pier 47 North river.
THE QUEEN, Thompson, Saturday, Jan. 22, at 8 A. M.
DENMARK, Fabes, Saturday, Jan. 29, at 1 P. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown—Cabin, $60 and $100; steerage, $30 currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $27 currency.
Apply at the company's office, 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork Harbor.
Java.....Wednesday, Jan. 12 | Marathon...Thursday, Jan. 27
Aleppo.....Thursday, Jan. 13 | Russia.....Wednesday, Feb. 2
Cuba.....Wednesday, Jan. 19 | Palmyra.....Thursday, Feb. 3
Samaria...Thursday, Jan. 20 | Nemesis..Wednesday, Feb. 9
Calabria.Wednesday, Jan. 26 | Tripoli.....Thursday, Feb. 10
Rates of Passage.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage.
First cabin............$130, gold Second cabin............$80, gold
First cabin to Paris............$145, gold
By the Thursday steamers.
First cabin............$80, gold Steerage............$30, currency
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

TAPSCOTT BROS. & CO.'S EMIGRATION OFFICE 86 South street, issue sight drafts on England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, and passage tickets from Great Britain and Ireland at lowest rates. Apply to
TAPSCOTT BROS. & CO., 86 South street.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Through Line to
California and China.
Freight and passage greatly reduced.
Through rates, New York to San Francisco:—
First Class, $125 to $170. Steerage, $60.
according to location of berth.
The rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave pier No. 42 North river, foot of Canal street, at 12 o'clock noon,
On 5th and 21st of each month,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
Jan. 21, ALASKA, Captain Gray, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Captain Lapidge.
Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco Feb. 1, 1870, for China and Japan.
Notice to shippers.
For reduced rates of freight apply on wharf. Freight for steamer ALASKA received until 4 P. M., on Thursday, Jan. 20. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight and passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office, on the wharf, foot of Canal street. F. R. BABY, Agent.

PUERTA PLATA, SAMANA, ST. DOMINGO.
The United States mail steamship TYBEE, Captain E. A. Delanoy, will leave for the above ports in the early part of January.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., 29 Broadway.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New York and Mexican Mail Steamship line, every twenty days, from pier 17 East river, at 12 o'clock, noon.
The splendid new steamers
CITY OF MEXICO, Deaken............Thursday, Jan. 13
CLEOPATRA, Phillips............Wednesday, Feb. 2
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from pier No. 4 North river.
COLUMBIA, Captain E. Van Sice............January 13
EAGLE, Captain M. R. Greene............January 20
MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. Adam, via Nassau, January 27
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

TEXAS LINE
of Galveston steamers,
sailing every Saturday, at 3 P. M., touching at Key West.
The A1 steamer VARUNA, Captain Spencer, at pier 20 East river, will sail on Saturday, January 15.
All goods for Houston or the interior will be forwarded by our agents, Messrs. T. H. McMahan & Co., free of charge.
For freight or passage apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The Cromwell Line.
Steamships of this line will leave pier No. 9 North river, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:—
MARIPOSA, Kemble............Saturday, January 15
GEORGE CROMWELL, Clapp............Saturday, January 22
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. Cabin passage, $50; steerage, $25.
For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 86 West street.

FIRST CLASS STEAMERS LEAVE FOR SAVANNAH, Ga., direct on every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 3 P. M. For passage apply at the Southern Steamship Ticket office, 13 Broadway.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE.
This line will despatch the following steamships from pier No. 12 North river, at three o'clock P. M.:—
SHERMAN............On Saturday, Jan. 15.
UNITED STATES............On Saturday, Jan. 22.
Freights received daily. Through rates given for St. Louis, Vicksburg, Mobile, Galveston, and Indianola.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to FREDERIC BAKER, 40 Broadway.

FOR MOBILE,
via Fernandina route.
The Florida Railroad Company will despatch the first class steamship
CATHARINE WHITING,
Captain HOWES,
on Thursday, January 13, from pier 23 North river, at 3 P. M.
Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.
Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.
Insurance guaranteed at 1½ per cent to Mobile.
Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.
For freight or passage apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent.
No. 177 West street, N. Y.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The nearly new A1 steamship C. H. LORD, Hobart, master, will leave pier 10 North river, Wednesday, January 12, at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply to
N. H. BRIGHAM, 96 Wall street.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.—SOUTHERN LINE.—The steamer VICTOR, Captain Gates, will leave pier 21 East river, Saturday, January 15.
For freight or passage apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP Company.
The elegant screw steamship MERRIMAC, 2,000 tons burden, Captain W. Weir, will sail for St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, on Monday, January 24, at 12 M., from pier 43 North river.
For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green, New York.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, the South and Southwest.—Regular Line.—The sidewheel steamer MAGNOLIA, M. B. Crowell, commander, will sail THURSDAY, January 13, at 3 P. M., from Pier 8 N. R., foot of Rector street.
Rates of passage—Charleston, $15.
Through Bills of Lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (Ravenel & Co.) forward all goods free of commission.
Insurance effected at this office at one-half of one per cent.
ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, 73 William street.
The steamer SARAGOSSA will sail January 20.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE SOUTH AND SOUTHwest and Florida Ports.—New York and Charleston Steamship Company's first class sidewheel steamship
JAMES ADGER, Captain T. J. Lockwood,
on Tuesday, January 11, at 3 P. M., sailing from pier No. 5 North river.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and Southwest and with steamers to Florida ports.
Insurance by this line one-half per cent.
The South Carolina Railroad steamship SOUTH CAROLINA will follow, and sail on Thursday, January 13.
HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents, 26 Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
Old Dominion Steamship Company.
Steamships of this line leave pier 37 North river, foot of Beach street, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 3 P. M., connecting with the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, the Seaboard Inland Line, Petersburg and Weldon Railroad, Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, and Richmond and Danville Railroad. Through passenger tickets and through bills of lading at reduced rates to all points South and Southwest.
Apply at office, on pier 37 North river, or to
N. L. McCREADY, President, 187 Greenwich street.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE FIRM OF RUFUS HATCH & CO. IS THIS DAY dissolved by mutual consent. All the members of the late firm will continue their offices at 17 Broad street. Mr. Rufus Hatch will settle the business of the late firm of Rufus Hatch & Co.
H. H. BAXTER,
RUFUS HATCH,
JAMES M. SELOVER,
WILLIAM LEMMON.
JAN. 1, 1870.

THE FIRM HERETOFORE EXISTING UNDER THE name of Bowman & Spadone is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
D. A. BOWMAN,
J. HENRY SPADONE.
NEW YORK, Jan. 7, 1870.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A HANDSOMELY FITTED AND FURNISHED REStaurant on Broadway for sale; doing a large and profitable business; trade first class.
SOUTHMAYD & CO., 194 Broadway.

A PARTNER WANTED—IN A LUCRATIVE, WELL established business, protected by patents; capital required $8,000 to $10,000. Address BUSINESS, station L, Harlem.

ACTIVE OR SPECIAL PARTNER, WITH $12,000 TO $18,000, wanted, by an importing house of fancy goods and jewelry, to enlarge the business; profits considerable and very good; European connections. Address box 4,8,6 Post office.

AN AGREEABLE ASSOCIATE WANTED—TO TRAVEL as cashier and share in the most celebrated money making exhibition in America. Association first class and but little capital required. Inquire at 43 Broad street, room 26.

AN INTEREST OR THE WHOLE OF AN ESTABlished manufacturing business for sale; is doing a fair business; capital required to increase the business.
SOUTHMAYD & CO., 194 Broadway.

BUSINESS WANTED—ANY PARTY HAVING A BUSIness to dispose of, on a little time, may find a prompt and reliable purchaser by addressing D., box 236 Herald office.

CARD.—A GENTLEMAN ABOUT LEAVING FOR Europe to introduce a very valuable invention desires to arrange with one or more gentlemen of respectability and capital to introduce it in the United States; this invention will result in one of the largest and most profitable manufacturing concerns in the country; no large capital required; the most liberal terms made. Address or call on N. C., No. 1 Great Jones street, room No. 8.

FOR SALE, ON EASY TERMS—A FASHIONABLE Millinery and Dressmaking Establishment, with Good Will and Fixtures. Address W. B. WRIGHT, Herald office.

PARTNER WANTED.—A PHILADELPHIA COMMISsion house, with all its connections fully established, desires a partner, with capital, to take the place of one retiring, wishing to extend their business to New York. Address box 1,160 New York Post office.

PARTNER WANTED—BY ONE WHO IS MASTER OF the art of making wool extracts; one who has a woollen factory preferred. Address J. F. C., box 163 Post office, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $700, TO TRAVEL WITH an entertainment of excellent repute. Apply personally at 189 Hudson street, near Canal, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.
W. H. SMITH.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $10,000 CASH, IN AN EStablished, safe and very profitable business; proper reference given. Address Q. L. D., Herald office.

RARE CHANCE.—A FINE JOB PRINTING OFFICE, in complete running order; good class of trade; best location in the city; will be sold for $10,000; satisfactory reason given for selling. None but those meaning business and with the money need address C. F., Herald office.

WANTED—A PARTNER, OR WILL SELL ONE OF the best patent medicines in the market; established; a gentleman having from $3,000 to $5,000 can inquire. Particulars at 234 Broadway, New York. M. HACK, Esq., General Agent Empire State Life Insurance Company.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, STIRRING MAN, WITH CAPital of about $20,000, in an old established manufacturing business, established ten years; sales are nearly all made for cash; capital only required to extend business; best of references given and required. Address M. F. B., Herald office.

$500 PROFIT IN A MONTH BY INVESTMENT OF $400 in staple goods. Call at 95 Liberty street, room 19.

$600.—PARTNER WANTED.—BUSINESS MOST profitable in the city; the above will secure equal interest; ample security in diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. For particulars apply diamond broker, 731 Broadway.

$1,000.—PARTNER WANTED, IN A SUBSTANtial cash business; none but men of integrity wanted. Call at 696 Seventh avenue, between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth streets, from 12 till 5.

$2,000 WANTED—IN A CONCERT HALL AND barroom; cheap rent; no better location in the city for making money. For particulars address J. B., Herald office.

$3,000 OR $4,000 WILL PURCHASE A BUSIness and furnish working capital, which can be extended and is paying a profit of 30 to 50 per cent on investment. Address BUSINESS, Herald office.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &c., WANTED.

COUNTRY PLACE.—WANTED TO RENT, A LARGE, commodious House, furnished or unfurnished, on the line of the New Haven or Hudson River Railroad, with 20 or 30 acres of Land, within 35 miles of this city; must be on high ground, in a healthy situation, and not near brooks or ponds, with large stable accommodations. A place with gardener's cottage preferred. Address, with full particulars, S., box 271 Herald office.

LAUNDRY WANTED—OR A BUILDING ADAPTED for it, three stories high and about 40x50, at a reasonable rent, can find a good tenant. Address, with particulars, 323 West Fiftieth street.

WANTED—A FULLY FURNISHED HOUSE, IN A good location; rent, from $200 to $250. Address, with full particulars, C. O. D., Herald office.

WANTED—FROM FEBRUARY 1, BY A SMALL FAMily, five or six Rooms, in a good locality, not above Twentieth street, suitable for housekeeping; rent moderate. Address for three days E. W. H., Herald office.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF THREE ADULTS, THE lower part of a private house, furnished or unfurnished, for housekeeping. Address H. T., Herald office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE (NO children), a furnished Room and Bedroom, without board; terms not to exceed $6 per week, gas included; none need answer but on above terms. Address box 196 Herald office.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—RICH AND ELEgant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., 606 Sixth avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS.—500 MANtels, of the latest designs, on hand. A liberal discount allowed on all bills sold this month. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East Eighteenth street, near Third avenue, New York.

S. KLABER, 53 FIRST AVENUE, NEAR THIRD street, sells Marble Mantels, Headstones, Plumbers' Caps, below cost, to reduce stock before removing to his new factory, next month.

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BOARDERS AND LODGERS WANTED.

1 BLOCK FROM CITY HALL.—FRANKFORT HOUSE, Frankfort street, corner of William; 250 rooms; a room to yourself 35c. to 50c. per day; $1 50 to $3 per week. Open all night.

1ST BLOCK SOUTH OF CHATHAM SQUARE.—ROOMS, 35c. and 50c. per day; $3 and $2 50 per week, at the Grant House, 48 New Bowery.

2 BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED ROOMS ON FIRST OR second floor to let to gentlemen, in a private family of two; house brown stone; 335 West Thirty-fourth street. References required.

3 NORTH WASHINGTON SQUARE.—ELEGANTLY furnished Rooms for two families and a few gentlemen; location convenient unsurpassed and fronting the park: table and appointments unexceptional. References exchanged.

5TH AVENUE, NO. 76.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Rooms to let, in suits or singly, with Board; terms moderate. References required.

5TH AVENUE, OPPOSITE BREVOORT HOUSE.—Handsomely furnished suits of Rooms, with Board; private table if desired, in the first class house 16 Fifth avenue. References exchanged.

$5 TO $7 PER WEEK FOR ROOMS WITH BOARD. $2 to $5 per week for Rooms without Board; families accommodated equally as low. Apply at 154 Franklin street.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE or a few single gentlemen can obtain Board, with pleasant Rooms, at No. 19 St. Mark's place, near Cooper Institute.

6 BLOCKS WEST OF BROADWAY, IN BLEECKER street.—Fine large and small Rooms to let, with good Board, for families or single gentlemen. Apply at No. 180 Bleecker street.

7 WARREN PLACE, CHARLES STREET.—LARGE well furnished Rooms, with gas, closets, &c., to let, to gentlemen of quiet habits, without board; location good; rent $6 per week; references.

12 CLINTON PLACE.—SUITS OF ROOMS ON SECOND floor, to let to families or parties of gentlemen.

13 UNION COURT, BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.—As first class cook; first class reference; no objection to a private boarding house; would take full charge.

14TH STREET, NO. 227, NEAR SEVENTH AVENUE.—Elegantly furnished Rooms, with Board; references exchanged.

14 EAST SIXTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH avenue and Union square.—Elegantly furnished Parlor and Bedroom, with or without Board; house entirely first class. References exchanged.

14TH STREET, CORNER SECOND AVENUE, 300 AND 302.—Handsomely furnished double Rooms on second and fourth floors, also hall Room, to let, with Board.

15 IRVING PLACE, CORNER OF FIFTEENTH street.—Fine Suit of Rooms on second floor, with or without Board; also one single; terms moderate.

21 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—FURNISHED and unfurnished Apartments to let, with or without Board.

34 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET, NEAR MADISON square.—Desirable furnished Rooms for gentlemen, without board, in a first class house. Choice winter location.

36 NINTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH avenues.—Rooms, en suite or singly; private table if desired. None but those able to give unexceptionable references need apply.

38 UNIVERSITY PLACE.—SOME VERY PLEASANT Bedrooms for single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives. Also a Parlor Floor, suitable for a small family; very reasonable; excellent restaurant close by.

39 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET. Elegantly furnished double and single Rooms, with first class Board. Terms moderate.

41 EAST NINETEENTH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—Well furnished Rooms, connecting, on second floor, to rent, with Board, or would furnish private table.]

44 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET.—LARGE, NEATLY furnished Rooms to let, without board, to gentlemen only.

44 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET.—A HANDSOMELY furnished Suit of Rooms on second floor, with or without private table; house and table first class, references exchanged.

46 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE.—$7 TO $10—Pleasant front Rooms, with good Board, for family or single gentlemen; fine house, near Washington square and three lines of cars.

47 WEST TWELFTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.—Elegantly furnished Rooms for gentleman and wife or a party of gentlemen, with Board; terms moderate. Call for two days.

48 WEST TWELFTH STREET.—A PRIVATE FAMILY can accommodate a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen with furnished Rooms, with or without Board. References required.

48 (OLD NO. 40) FOURTH AVENUE.—A NICELY furnished front Room, with Bedroom and gas attached; also back Room, with water and gas, and hall Bedroom, at moderate terms.

49 EAST NINTH STREET, BETWEEN BROADWAY and University place.—Large, well furnished Rooms for families or gentlemen; table and accommodations first class. References exchanged.

51 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET.—ELEGANTLY furnished Rooms to let, en suite or singly, with Board.

51 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth avenues.—A small, private family will let, with Board, a nicely furnished Sitting Room and Bedroom adjoining; southern exposure; also a hall Room. Terms moderate.

53 WEST THIRTY-THIRD STREET.—A LARGE Room and hall Room to let, with Board; house first class. Refers to Smith & Riker, 1,279 Broadway.

54 CARMINE STREET.—A NICELY FURNISHED front Room, with Bedroom attached, for gentleman and wife to do light housekeeping; $12 per week, gas and fire included. References.

57 WEST TWELFTH STREET.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Rooms to let, with first class Board, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen.

64 WEST NINTH STREET.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Parlor and Bedroom to rent, to one or two gentlemen, without board; references required.

68 IRVING PLACE.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED second Floor to let, with or without Board.

70 WEST THIRTY-SEVENTH STREET.—ELEGANT Parlors to rent, furnished; hot and cold water and gas, price $100 per month; also a splendid Floor for light housekeeping. Convenient to cars.

76 BARROW STREET, NEAR HUDSON.—HANDSOMELY furnished Rooms to let, suitable for one or two gentlemen, with or without breakfast.

83 CLINTON PLACE, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.—Second story Rooms to let, in suits or singly, suitable for families or gentlemen.

83 MACDOUGAL STREET.—NICELY FURNISHED Rooms to let, singly or en suite, with first class Board; references exchanged.

96 CLINTON PLACE (EIGHTH STREET).—FIRST floor, furnished Room; second floor, furnished Room, to let, with or without Board. French family; private.

103 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—A FRENCH family have two handsomely furnished Rooms to let, with Board, to gentlemen. References required.

104 EAST FIFTEENTH STREET, NEAR FOURTH avenue.—A few young ladies can be furnished with Board.

104 WEST THIRTY-EIGHTH STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished Rooms, with Board, on second and third floor, separately or together; also one large Room on fourth floor, for two gentlemen.

107 EAST EIGHTH STREET.—LARGE, NEWLY FURNISHED Rooms to let, suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; terms moderate.

107 EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET, NEAR Fourth avenue.—Furnished Rooms, for gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives, with Board. References.

109 WEST TWENTY-NINTH STREET, FOUR DOORS west of Sixth avenue.—A handsome Suit of Rooms to let, with Board; private table if preferred; to a party of adults.

113 EAST SEVENTEENTH STREET, NEAR UNION square.—A large front Room may be obtained in a private family by one or two gentlemen.

114 WEST FORTY-THIRD STREET, NEAR SIXTH avenue.—A family of two or four persons can obtain pleasant Rooms, with Board. References.

114 TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET, NEAR FOURTH avenue.—Neatly furnished front Room, on second floor, with large closets, to let, with Board; suitable for gentleman, wife and child, or single gentlemen.

114 EAST NINETEENTH STREET, NEAR FOURTH avenue.—Superior Board in private family, where every home comfort can be had; single and connecting rooms; house first class.

116 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished sunny Room, on third floor, to let, with Board, to gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, at $25 per week.

119 EAST SIXTIETH STREET.—FURNISHED ROOMS to let, with or without Board.

132 LEXINGTON AVENUE.—A VERY PLEASANT furnished Room to rent, with Board. Family small.

156 WAVERLEY PLACE, NEAR SIXTH AVENUE—Boarding.—A few young men can be accommodated, also gentlemen and their wives, also a few respectable young ladies. Terms moderate.

164 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—FOR RENT, with Board, a suit or single Rooms, on second floor. References.

207 EAST EIGHTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN Second and Third avenues.—A fine back Parlor, unfurnished, with large pantries; also two furnished Rooms, with Board, on third floor; good location.

212 WAVERLEY PLACE.—A DRESSMAKER FOR a private family; will work by day or week; can do all kinds of family sewing on Grover & Baker's machine.

215 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—A SPANISH lady who never kept boarders before, offers elegantly furnished Rooms, with excellent Table and a refined home.

224 WEST FOURTH ST., NEAR TENTH.—DELIGHTful Rooms in a private family; comfortable home; one or two children no objection. Terms moderate.

228 WEST THIRTY-SEVENTH STREET, BETWEEN Seventh and Eighth avenues.—Furnished Rooms to let, and the use of parlors, to gentlemen; French conversation and reading evenings. References given and required.

229 EAST ELEVENTH STREET, OPPOSITE ST. Mark's church.—A large, well furnished Room, on second floor, with good Board, for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; modern improvements; dinner at six.

232 WEST THIRTY-NINTH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—Two elegant Rooms on second floor, large closets; also single Rooms, for gentlemen; table good; terms moderate.

239 EAST EIGHTEENTH STREET, NEAR STUYVESANT square.—A large hall Room, nicely furnished and heated, to let, with Board, to a gentleman; terms moderate; references required.

BOARDERS AND LODGERS WANTED.

246 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET, BETWEEN Seventh and Eighth avenues.—Pleasant Rooms to let, with Board, to parties.

340 WEST THIRTIETH ST., BETWEEN EIGHTH and Ninth avenues.—To let, a nicely furnished Room, for one or two gentlemen; house first class. Rent moderate.

454 FOURTH AVENUE, BETWEEN THIRTIETH and Thirty-first streets.—To let, furnished Rooms in a small private family; suitable for gentleman and wife; would board the lady; terms moderate; references.

1,179 BROADWAY.—SUIT OF FOUR ROOMS TO let, furnished; hot and cold water, every convenience for comfort, with or without Board.

A.—IN THE FIRST CLASS DWELLING 119 EAST Seventeenth street, between Union square and Irving place.—Back Parlor and extension Bedroom, with unexceptionable table, for gentleman and wife.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET FURNISHED ROOMS to a small family, with or without Board; references required. Apply at 348 West Twenty-first street.

A FAMILY HAVING A HALL ROOM, ON SECOND floor, would like to rent to a gentleman, with good table, at moderate terms; references. 215 West Fifteenth st.

BOARD.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD, FOR gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. Dinner at 6. Apply at No. 122 West Eleventh street. References exchanged.

ST. ELMO HOTEL, 28 WEST TWENTY-NINTH STREET, corner of Broadway.—Choice family Rooms, newly furnished, at reduced rates. LEWIS LELAND, Proprietor.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

FRENCH BOARD WANTED.—THE UNDERSIGNED desires a Room, with breakfast and dinner, in a private French family of refinement and cultivation, where no other boarders are received, with a view to improvement in speaking the French language. If mutually agreeable, on riper acquaintance, he would like to be regarded almost as one of the family, so that by frequent opportunities for interchange of thought, his object above mentioned, may be attained; references exchanged. Address, stating locality, terms, &c., (including fuel and lights), T. C. G., Herald office.

BOARD WANTED.—TWO COMMUNICATING ROOMS, for a gentleman, wife and infant's nurse; terms not over $35. Address H. C. M., box 3,996 Post Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, FOR gentleman, wife, two children and nurse; full particulars requested; references exchanged. Address L. T. E., Herald office.

BOARD AND NEATLY FURNISHED ROOM wanted, by two gentlemen, between Fourteenth and Twenty-eighth streets, Broadway and Eighth avenue. Address, stating terms, which must be low, R. B., Herald office.

WANTED—AN ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR, WITH Board, for a gentleman, wife, three children, 12, 5 and 3 and nurse. Address, stating terms, box 49 Ashland House.

WANTED—PERMANENT BOARD FOR GENTLEMAN and wife, in a private family; terms must be reasonable; references exchanged. Address, with full particulars, W. E. R., Herald office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, BOARD, IN A PRIVATE family, near Fifth avenue, between Twenty-eighth and Thirty-third streets; references exchanged. Address, with terms, &c., D. B. C., Herald office.

BROOKLYN BOARD.

219 CLERMONT AVENUE, BROOKLYN, BETWEEN Lafayette and Dekalb avenues—A family of adults, or three gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with Board in a small private family. First class brown stone house, with all the modern improvements.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—FOR GENTLEMAN and wife; references given and required. Address, stating terms, box 4,910 Post office, New York.

HOTELS.

A.—PARK AVENUE HOTEL, PARK AVENUE, FORTY-first and Forty second streets.—All seeking accommodations are requested to call and examine Rooms, price, &c. House first class. J. A. ROBINSON, Proprietor.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, JUNCTION OF WILLIAM, Duane and Chambers streets.—Rooms 40c., 50c. and 75c. a day; $2 to $5 a week. Open all night.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, EUROPEAN PLAN, CORNER Broadway and Bleecker street.—Single rooms $1 per day; rooms for the winter from $5 to $7 per week. GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietor.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A.—TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, BASEMENT and First Floor, of house 316 Fourth avenue, suitable for fruit stand or any light business. Apply on the premises.

A.—SECOND FLOOR OF 335 FOURTH AVENUE TO let, for business purposes; 25x75; also part of Basement. Apply to G. PLATT & SON, 48 East Fourteenth street, or on the premises.

A LARGE CORNER LIQUOR STORE ON THIRD AVENUE; good stand for business, well fitted up and stocked with good assortment of liquors, wines and cigars; lease of whole house; Stock and Fixtures for sale, terms easy. Apply at Real Estate Office 750 Third avenue, near Forty-seventh street.

BROADWAY, NO. 620, THROUGH TO CROSBY street, 32 feet front, 196 feet deep, 24 feet rear.—First Floor, Basement and Sub-Basement to let; rent $6,000. GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, No. 7 Murray street, room No. 2.

BROADWAY, NO. 620, THROUGH TO CROSBY street. 32 feet front, 196 feet deep, 24 feet rear.—Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Floors to let; rent $5,000. GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, No. 7 Murray street, room No. 2.

HOUSE TO LET—WITH STORE AND FINE BASEMENT, 16 New Chambers street, near Chatham; good for any nice business; lease given. Apply for keys at 101 Division street.

TO GROCERS.—TO LET, THE DESIRABLE CORNER Store 124 Eighth avenue; also the Empire Market, next door, with fixtures complete; lease of 3 years from February 1; best location in Eighth avenue. Apply to JOHN ROGERS, House Agent.

TO LET—ONE OF THE HANDSOMEST STORES ON the Sixth avenue, and in the best location, commanding the first class trade. Fixtures for sale, reason for letting ill health; possession 1st of February, with two years' lease from the 1st of May, 1870. Address S. S., box 207 Herald office.

TO LET—AND FIXTURES FOR SALE—THE OLD ESTABLISHED Fancy Goods Store 265 Fifth avenue, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, splendid chance for a smart man.

TO LEASE—STORE ON BROADWAY AND UNION square, 25x100; now occupied and doing a fine business. C. C. WAYLAND & AYMAR, 163 Fulton street.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—TO LET, WITH STEAM Power, two Floors, 150x45; also smaller Rooms, all well lighted. Apply to Engineer, 141 Plymouth street, Brooklyn.

UNION SQUARE.—UPPER PART OF BUILDING, OVER Le Boutillier's, 48 East Fourteenth street; best location in the city; suitable for any business; upper floor furnished if desired. Apply on premises.

WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER—ROOMS AND Offices, second and third floors, 112 Nassau street; Offices on second and third floors, 52 John street. Store, 100 by 20 feet, 210 William street.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

A CHANCE TO AN ENTERPRISING PERSON TO make money.—A beautiful furnished House, Brooklyn Heights, 20 rooms. Only $200 per month. Call immediately at 233 Henry street, corner Pacific.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN THIRTY-SECOND street, for $225 per month; one in Twenty-second street, for $225 per month; also one in Fortieth street. Others to be found at WOOLF & CO.'S, 179 Fifth avenue.

A LADY RETIRING FROM BUSINESS WILL RENT her three story high stoop brown stone House, with all the modern improvements, completely furnished, to a responsible party; terms easy. Apply to Mrs. JOLLIE, 111 west Twenty-fifth street.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES TO LET to good tenants. HASTINGS, COLVIN & SALMON, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

Unfurnished.

AN UNFURNISHED HOUSE, IN SECOND AVENUE, to let; in perfect order, all improvements, frescoed throughout, hot and cold water all through the house; rent $1,200 per year. Call at WOOLF & CO.'S, 179 Fifth avenue.

TO LET—THE FIRST CLASS PRIVATE DWELLING Houses Nos. 14 Livingston place and 147 East Fifteenth street; both in excellent order. For particulars, terms, &c., inquire of CHARLES C. WAKELEY, 104 East Tenth st.

TO LET—THE LATE RESIDENCE OF JOHN A. WILLINK, Esq., in Flatbush, adjoining Prospect Park. A three story basement house, 50 feet square, with about five acres of land, stable, carriage house, hennery and other outbuildings. The grounds are beautifully laid out with ornamental trees and shrubbery. Possession at once if desired. Apply to N. COOPER, 81 Fulton avenue, corner of Lawrence street.

TO LET OR LEASE, UNFURNISHED, THREE STORY House, 114 West Twenty-third street, near Booth's theatre; will let for business purposes. S. S. NORTON, 1,227 Broadway.

ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM TO LET, suitable for man and wife for housekeeping; also a small Room, for man and wife or single gentleman, at 126 Hudson street.

AT 335 BOWERY.—NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS (gas, water closets, &c.) to let, by floor or separately, for housekeeping; a good and central location.

AT 47 AMITY STREET, FURNISHED ROOMS FOR light housekeeping; also Bedrooms for gentlemen.

A LARGE, NICELY FURNISHED ROOM TO LET cheap; desirable location, near Broadway. 104 West Twenty-ninth street.

A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM AND KITCHEN, second floor; gas, bath, with conveniences for housekeeping. 154 West Houston street, between Macdougal street and Cottage place.

FURNISHED.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM TO LET, furnished, for housekeeping, at 275 West Thirty-ninth street.

FRONT AND BACK PARLORS ON FIRST FLOOR, TOgether or separate, to rent, at 34 Bleecker street—Handsomely and newly furnished. Also four hall Bedrooms on second floor, at reduced prices.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, LOWER PART OF House 275 Elizabeth street, near Bleecker.

TO LET—A NICELY FURNISHED FRONT BEDROOM, near Fourth avenue. Inquire at 122 East Thirty-second street, fourth floor.

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT OF 254 West Twenty-second street, near Eighth avenue; parlors large and in good order; five rooms in all; modern improvements.

2D FLOOR (FOUR ROOMS), GAS, WATER AND $600 worth Furniture and Household Utensils for $250; rent $30 per month. 816 Sixth avenue, between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh streets.

ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

$7 50 AND $13 WEEKLY.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front Parlor and Sleeping Room; bath, gas, hot and cold water, kitchen fire included, for housekeeping or gentlemen. 416 West Thirty third street.

117 WEST FORTY-FIRST STREET, NEAR RESERVOIR square.—A Parlor Floor, bath, &c. (four rooms), together or en suite; location very desirable; house private.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

A.—FOR SALE, TWO NEW FIRST CLASS BROWN stone Houses, four story, basement and sub-cellar, on Park avenue, near Thirty ninth street. Inquire on the premises, of E. H. COBURN.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS, ON EAST THIRTY-FIRST street, between First and Second avenues, 50x98, or will exchange for a three story high stoop House at a fair valuation in Twenty-first or lower part of the Nineteenth ward. Address, with full particulars, OWNER, box 163 Herald office.

7TH WARD PROPERTY FOR SALE.—HOUSES AND Lots, nice private Houses and Business Corners, 4 fine Liquor Corners, 2 Houses and Lots in East Broadway, near Catharine; 1 near Market, 1 near Pike, 2 Corners Jefferson and East Broadway, 2 Houses and Lots in Henry, near Catharine; 1 near Market, 1 near Rutgers, 1 near Jefferson, 1 near Grand, 4 in Madison, with alleys; 5 in Monroe, 3 in Cherry, 2 in Water, 1 in Front, price $4,000; also in Market, Pike, Rutgers Montgomery, Clinton and Gouverneur streets; 10th ward—4 Lots in Forsyth street, a Corner on Canal, 50x100; Corner on Division, 51x57, price $23,000, only $6,000 cash; 13th ward—Houses and Lots; also a fine Liquor Corner Property, with 5 houses on it. Any person wanting nice private houses, or business property, or builders wanting lots, will do well to call at J. P. PAYTEN'S 7th Ward Real Estate Office, No. 161 Division street; open from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., where the most prompt attention will be given to buying, selling, trading or renting property in New York and Brooklyn. Also Country Property by Sweeny, Mestern and Rumpf in said office, 161 Division street.

West Side.

AN ELEGANT HOUSE FOR SALE—AT A GREAT bargain, No. 38 West Fifty-sixth street. House, 25x60; lot, 100.5; four story high stoop; street has all the improvements. Apply to the owner, S. L. BRADLEY, 51 West Fifty-sixth street.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, TWO OF THE FIVE superior four story brown stone Houses south side of Fifty fifth street, Fifth and Sixth avenues, 20x50, lot 100; extra plumbed, with hard wood finish. J. W. STEVENS & BROTHER, foot Forty-seventh street, N. R., or 30 Pine street, two P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON THE BEST PART OF Fifth avenue and Central Park, a new and first class four story brown stone House, with immediate possession; terms moderate. Apply to Dr. MARCY, 26 East Twenty-second street, between 9 and 12 A. M.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—PARTIES CONTEMPLATING purchasing are requested to examine the new and elegant block of Houses on the west side of Madison avenue, between Forty-second and Forty-third streets. Full particulars can be obtained by applying to the owner, CHARLES DUGGIN, architect, 191 Broadway.

LOTS FOR SALE ON SEVENTY-FIRST STREET, NEAR the Boulevard; four full lots; price $7,500 each, on easy terms. Others in good locations. S. EMBERSON, 421 Eighth avenue.

TO INVESTORS.—A LARGE, FULL SIZED BUILDING in Eighth street, near Broadway, for sale. Rented at 14 per cent on the price asked. W. L. BUTLER & CO., 69 Liberty street.

$14,500—$3,000 CASH, BALANCE ON MORTGAGE, for a three story high stoop brown stone House, new, Forty-eighth street, near Third avenue; all improvements; this is a bargain. JOHN E. UNDERWOOD, 220 Third avenue.

3 STORY HIGH STOOP BRICK HOUSES, NOS. 318 and 320 West Fifteenth street, 25x[illegible]x82; all improvements; price $20,[illegible]. Apply to J. B. KETCHAM, Real Estate Broker, 401 Fourth avenue.

18 YEARS' LEASE OF SPLENDID BUSINESS PROPERTY near Union square for sale.—Premises 25x148, with entrance from two streets; improvements for first class business; desirable for pianos, furniture or like occupation. OSCAR SMITH, 82 Fifth avenue, corner Fourteenth st.

$13,000.—THREE STORY AND BASEMENT brick House, No. 252 West Thirty-sixth street; good order; all improvements. Apply on premises. Terms easy to an immediate buyer.

Miscellaneous.

AN ESTABLISHED REAL ESTATE OFFICE, CENTRALLY located; a good stand for agencies, either real estate, fire or life insurance or loan office.—The Good Will of whole or part for sale. Address LAWYER, Herald office.

BROADWAY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A FINE modern store, west side, below Grand street; leasehold with renewals, would exchange. Apply to G. B. WOOD, No. 9 Pine street.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT PRIVATE DWELLINGS, ON favorable terms. HASTINGS, CALVIN & SALMON, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine street.

JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE.

For Sale.

A HANDSOME COTTAGE ON JERSEY CITY Heights, $2,200; one, $3,000; one, $3,600; one, $3,600; two, $4,000; one, $4,500; one, $5,000; one, $5,500. JOHN H. PLATT, Hudson City.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

ALL WANTING FARMS, GOOD SOIL, MILD CLIMATE and healthy, thirty-four miles south of Philadelphia; price $25 per acre. The place is growing more rapidly than most any other place in the United States. Thousands are settling. Address CHARLES K. LANDIS, Vineland, N. J.

A RURAL HOME, 17 ACRES, TWO HOURS FROM city; complete new buildings; price $9,000; very cheap. F. S. STALLKNECHT, 39 Nassau street, New York.

A SPLENDID FARM OF 70 ACRES AT HUNTINGTON, L. I., with Stock, Crops and Farming Implements; fine, commodious buildings; will exchange for a House and Lot in Brooklyn, with stable preferred. D. F. CURLEY, 27 New Chambers street.

A BEAUTIFUL FARM FOR SALE—AT MILLSTONE, N. J. (near New Brunswick); 70 acres choice land, good dwelling and all necessary outbuildings; price $12,[illegible]. Inquire for R. B. McLANE, Millstone, N. J., or box 3,583 Post office, New York.

A CHOICE FARM IN ONEIDA COUNTY—[illegible] ACRES, with good buildings, five cows, horses, crops and tools, one mile from town; price $3,3[illegible]. WM. FITZSIMMONS, 515 Second avenue.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES FOR SALE—IN DESIRABLE localities; also good Farms, on reasonable terms. HASTINGS, COLVIN & SALMON, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

CRANBERRY FARM FOR SALE.—GOOD BUILDINGS, 50 acres of land, 13 acres of vines, in Ocean county, N. J. Apply to C. LUXTON, Palisade avenue, Hudson City, N. J.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES FOR SALE OR TO LET—Furnished or Unfurnished, on the banks of the Hudson, at almost every station on the line of the Hudson River Railroad. Parties desiring to purchase or hire will find particulars with S. EMBERSON, 421 Eighth avenue.

FARMS FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, in Westchester county, a short distance from this city, containing from 25 to 500 acres of good land, with nice improvements; prices from $6,000 upwards some of them in full view of the Hudson. Full particulars with S. EMBERSON, 421 Eighth avenue.

FOR SALE—IN NASHVILLE, TENN., SPLENDID, large Residence; water and gas; porter's lodge; hot house; fountains in ground; situated on main business street and comprising 86 city lots, of great future value, or will exchange for New York or Brooklyn property. DYE & CURTISS, 508 Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE—FARM OF 38 ACRES, ONE AND A HALF miles from Paterson, New Jersey; on high elevation, overlooking the surrounding country for twenty miles; will exchange for Harlem Houses and pay money. Apply to J. W. McGUIRE, 1,166 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—THE BEST UNIMPROVED Brick Property in New Jersey, containing 31 acres, on South river, one mile from the Raritan river, surrounded by brick yards. Kilns can be built within 20 feet of vessel, on 9 feet of water; room on river for four or five yards. Apply to JOHN CURTIN, 301 West street, New York, or to ISAAC G. SNEDEKER, South River, N. J.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

A FIRST CLASS FARM WANTED, WITHIN FORTY miles of New York, worth from $20,000 to $30,000, in exchange for a very valuable plot of nearly 20 acres of elevated ground, within view of the East river, only a few minutes from the city, and which is convertible into cash and mortgages immediately if desirable. Full particulars with JOHNSON & MILLER, 25 Nassau street.

FOR SALE CHEAP OR EXCHANGE—MANY CHOICE Farms, Country Seats, Cottages, &c., in the best sections of New Jersey; several to cut up in plots. KELLY BROTHERS, 205 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FIVE THREE STORY and basement brick Dwellings on West Twenty-ninth street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues. The buildings are in good order, and all rented and can be bought cheap. Owner on the premises from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M. KILPATRICK & HOLMES, 46 East Twenty-third street.

MORTGAGES TO THE AMOUNT OF $16,000 WILL BE received in exchange for a first class brown stone House and elegant Furniture, worth $25,000. Address DARROW, Herald office.

TO EXCHANGE—DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT ON Long Island, near five depots; about four acres; good house and improvements; fine speculation; less than $20,000; for house in Brooklyn, Eastern or Western district. C. C. WAYLAND & AYMAR, 163 Fulton street.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

REAL ESTATE WANTED, TO LET AND FOR SALE—for customers. HASTINGS, COLVIN & SALMON, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

4 STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE WANTED—Possession 1st of May, to cost $25,000 to $35,000, one-half cash, between Twenty-fifth and Thirty-seventh streets; west side preferred. Address J. B. K., Herald office.

MUSICAL.

A FOREIGN GENTLEMAN OF MANY YEARS' EXPERIENCE in France and Germany, painstaking and very successful as a teacher, will give lessons in Vocal or Piano Music at his own or pupil's residence; terms very moderate; first class references. Call on or address Dr. F. CRAMER, 42 West Ninth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

A GENTLEMAN WILL GIVE INSTRUCTION ON THE piano at pupil's residence for $10 per quarter. Best references given. Address, with residence, TEACHER, box 139 Herald office.

A YOUNG LADY, GERMAN, WISHES A SITUATION in a first class American family for sewing and taking care of children; can teach them German; a family travelling to Europe would be preferred. Apply at 142 East 33d st.

AN AMERICAN PIANIST (FINE ARTIST) ATTENDS parties, weddings, &c., at moderate price; can furnish violin and cornet. Apply at residence, 600 Sixth avenue, near Fortieth street.

LESSONS IN SINGING—BY AN ITALIAN GENTLEMAN, thoroughly competent and experienced in teaching vocal music and the piano; references given. Address INSTRUCTOR, box 171 Herald office.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY WITH A GOOD VOICE, to play the piano. Address MUSIC, Newport, R. I.

AMUSEMENTS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE,
Successor to Barnum's,
Broadway, corner of Thirtieth street.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING.

IXION AT 8.	AT 8 O'CLOCK,	AT 2 WITHOUT
IXION AT 8.		AT 2 A NAME.
IXION AT 8.	LISA WEBER.	AT 2 WITHOUT
IXION AT 8.		AT 2 A NAME.
IXION AT 8.	ADA HARLAND.	AT 2 WITHOUT
IXION AT 8.		AT 2 A NAME.
IXION AT 8.	LIZZIE WILMORE.	AT 2 WITHOUT
IXION AT 8.		AT 2 A NAME.
IXION AT 8.	EMILY PITT.	AT 2 WITHOUT
IXION AT 8.		AT 2 A NAME.
IXION AT 8.	BELLE HOWITT.	AT 2 WITHOUT
IXION AT 8.		AT 2 A NAME.
IXION AT 8.	LILLIE HALL.	AT 2 WITHOUT
IXION AT 8.		AT 2 A NAME.
IXION AT 8.	CLARA FISHER.	AT 2 WITHOUT
IXION AT 8.		AT 2 A NAME.
IXION AT 8.	EDWARD RIGHTON.	AT 2 WITHOUT
IXION AT 8.		AT 2 A NAME.
IXION AT 8.	AND BLONDES.	AT 2 WITHOUT
IXION AT 8.		AT 2 A NAME.
IXION AT 8.	Superb Scenery.	AT 2 WITHOUT
IXION AT 8.	Georgeous Costumes.	AT 2 A NAME.
IXION AT 8.	Original Music.	AT 2 WITHOUT
IXION AT 8.	Startling Effects.	AT 2 A NAME.
IXION AT 8.	TO BE SEEN DAILY.	AT 2 WITHOUT
IXION AT 8.	MILLION CURIOSI-	AT 2 A NAME.
IXION AT 8.	TIES, the ORIGINAL	AT 2 WITHOUT
IXION AT 8.	OF ALL CARDIFF	AT 2 A NAME.
IXION AT 8.	GIANTS,	AT 2 WITHOUT
IXION AT 8.	LIVING ANIMALS,	AT 2 A NAME.
IXION AT 8.	GRAND AVIARY,	AT 2 WITHOUT
IXION AT 8.	SUPERB AQUARIA.	AT 2 A NAME.
IXION AT 8.	CORNET BAND,	AT 2 WITHOUT
IXION AT 8.	Promenade Concerts.	AT 2 A NAME.
IXION AT 8.	ADMISSION TO ALL	AT 2 WITHOUT
IXION AT 8.	THE SIGHTS, 30	AT 2 A NAME.
IXION AT 8.	CENTS.	AT 2 WITHOUT
IXION AT 8.	MATINEES	AT 2 A NAME.
IXION AT 8.	EVERY DAY.	AT 2 WITHOUT
IXION AT 8.		AT 2 A NAME.
IXION AT 8.	OLIVIA RAND.	AT 2 WITHOUT
IXION AT 8.		AT 2 A NAME.
IXION AT 8.	ROSA RAND.	AT 2 WITHOUT
IXION AT 8.		AT 2 A NAME.
IXION AT 8.	J. M. WARD.	AT 2 WITHOUT
IXION AT 8.		AT 2 A NAME.
IXION AT 8.	THERESE WOOD.	AT 2 WITHOUT
IXION AT 8.		AT 2 A NAME.
IXION AT 8.	LIZETTE BERNARD.	AT 2 WITHOUT
IXION AT 8.		AT 2 A NAME.
IXION AT 8.	FULL COMPANY	AT 2 WITHOUT
IXION AT 8.		AT 2 A NAME.
IXION AT 8.	IN BURLESQUE.	AT 2 WITHOUT
IXION AT 8.		AT 2 A NAME.

IXION MATINEE ON SATURDAY.
Box sheet ready one week in advance.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
TO THE PUBLIC.
In acknowledging Mr. GEO. L. FOX'S highly flattering welcome during the EIGHT PERFORMANCES of the past week, and with the desire of responding to the numerous requests for Mr. FOX'S appearance in a round of comedy parts, THE MANAGEMENT beg to state that, during the interval necessary for the production of Mr. G. L. FOX'S entirely new and
SPECIAL PANTOMIME,
the programme will embrace the following popular impersonations:—
PAUL PRY..........in..........PAUL PRY
AMINIDAB SLEEK..........in..........SERIOUS FAMILY
JAQUES STROP..........in..........ROBERT MACAIRE
TOBIAS SHORTCUT..........in..........THE SPITFIRE
All of which comedies are in active preparation for immediate production on the withdrawal of
THE WRITING ON THE WALL,
THE WRITING ON THE WALL,
which will be repeated every Evening and Saturday and Wednesday Matinees
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
GEO. L. FOX. GEO. L. FOX. GEO. L. FOX.
The Most Popular Comedian of the day.
THE PIECE IS SPLENDIDLY MOUNTED
AND ADMIRABLY ACTED
BY A STRONG AND EFFICIENT COMPANY.
FERGUSSON TROTTER (of Piccadilly)..........GEO. L. FOX
supported by the following ladies and gentlemen:—
Messrs. Studley, Mortimer, Beeks, Ryner, Cushman, &c.; Mesdames Longmore, Vernon, Wright, Kobie, &c.
In act 3 the introduction of
GEO. L. FOX'S MODEL FARM;
GEO. L. FOX'S MODEL FARM,
GEO. L. FOX'S MODEL FARM.
RECEIVED NIGHTLY WITH ROARS OF LAUGHTER.
It is necessary to secure seats in advance.

5TH AVENUE THEATRE, TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, one door from Broadway. Begins every evening at 8.
Sole Lessee and Manager..........M. AUGUSTIN DALY
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 10,
and also on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, will be acted Susanna Centlivre' raciest comedy of last century habits, entitled
THE BUSYBODY,
in which Mr. George Clarke, Mr. Jas. Lewis, Mr. W. Davidge, Mr. G. F. De Vere, Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Fanny Davenport, Emilie Kiehl, Emma Lewis appear.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 12,
first production of a new and original local comedy of American habits and customs, by Miss OLIVE LOGAN, entitled
SURF;
OR, SUMMER SCENES AT LONG BRANCH,
with new and costly realistic scenes from sketches taken on the spot by Messrs. Roberts, Duflacq and Seavey; new and original music, by Mr. ROBERT STOEPEL; unique mechanical effects, by Mr. William Sanders and all, and with an
IMMENSE COMIC CAST,
including Mr. George Clarke, Mr. W. Davidge, Mr. George Holland, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. G. F. De Vere, Mr. George Parkes, Miss Fanny Davenport, Mrs. Gilbert, Mrs. Wilkins, Miss Lily Vining, Miss Emilie Kiehl, &c., &c.
Box sheet now open for
SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.
The novelty to follow SURF will be a work of powerful human interest, by Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY, based on the reigning sensation of European dramatic circles, and entitled
FROU-FROU.

BOWERY THEATRE.
WM. B. FRELIGH..........Proprietor and Manager
For a few nights only, Mr.
JAMES MACE,
THE WORLD'S CHAMPION,
who will, for the first time in New York, give an exposition of the Art of Self Defence, in a grand
SET-TO
with the celebrated Athlete, Mr.
POOLEY MACE.
TOM AND JERRY, | Pantomime of
The IRISH OUTLAW. | ROBERT MACAIRE.
The new Pantomime is nearly ready.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS..........14TH STREET.
14th st. Adjoining Academy of Music. 14th st.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. | Immense success of
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. | LITTLE MAC,
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. | SQUIRE FOR A DAY,
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. | THE GENDARMES.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. | G. W. H. Griffin and Dan Bryant.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. | Unsworth, the Stump Orator.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. | Eugene Prima Donna.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. | Daniel in the Bryants' Den.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. | Little Mac as the Monkey.
DAN BRYANT and DAVE REED, "SHOO, FLY!"
"SHOO, FLY!" DON'T BODDER ME. "SHOO, FLY!"
Dempster Russell, Grier Brandisl, Dwyer, Rockefeller.
Admission, 50 cents; orchestra chairs, 75 cents. Begins at 8.

618 MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618
618 Broadway. 618
618 We are fearfully and 618
618 wonderfully made. 618
618 618
618 The Beauties, Wonders and Monstrosities of 618
618 the Human and Animal Creation to be seen at 618
618 one visit. 618

1870.—LA COTERIE OF NEW YORK. 1870.
SECOND ANNUAL GRAND
MASQUERADE BALL.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 13.
The Tableaux will be presented at 9 o'clock precisely and the Grand Procession will immediately follow.
Chef d'Orchestra..........C. S. GRAFULLA
Leader Promenade Band..........C. W. WERING
Leader Orchestra..........F. X. DILLER
Private Boxes on sale at office Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Subscription tickets can now be obtained at the offices of the principal hotels throughout the city.
C. T. JONES, President.
A. J. HUNTOON, Vice President.
C. H. ROGERS, Jr., Secretary.
GEO. W. HINKLE, Jr., Treasurer.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE,
114 BROADWAY.
RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES.

PIANOFORTES.

A SACRIFICE FOR CASH.—ONLY $175 FOR SEVEN octave rosewood Pianoforte, modern style and improvements, splendid tone, in perfect order; celebrated maker. J. BIDDLE, 18 Amity street, near Broadway.

A GREAT OFFER.—HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of 100 Pianos, Melodeons and Organs of six first class makers, at extremely low prices for cash during the holidays, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid. The same to let and rent money applied if purchased.

ANY PERSON DESIROUS OF PURCHASING A FIRST class Steinway grand or upright Pianoforte at half price can do so by calling on the subscriber; also a Hallet & Davis Parlor Grand, cost $1,000, for $350, a great bargain. JOHN C. BARNES, 157 Eighth street, near Broadway.

A MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE, MADE to order by a celebrated maker, fully guaranteed, used six months, cost $650, for $250. Paintings, Bronzes, Parlor Furniture, &c., at a sacrifice, property of a family leaving the city. 57 West Fifteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

A LARGE VARIETY OF FIRST CLASS PIANOFORTES, at the most reasonable prices, can be found at the factory and warerooms of JENNYS & SON, 235 East Twenty-first street, between Second and Third avenues.

A MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PIANO, 7¼ OCTAVE, best city makers, rich tone, for sale, a bargain for cash, at 690 Sixth avenue, near Fortieth street.
A. L. BATTERSON.

A RARE CHANCE.—FOR LESS THAN COST, STEINWAY & Son's Pianoforte, 7⅓ octave, rosewood, round corners, carved case, modern style and improvements; also 7⅓ octave Pianoforte, celebrated maker, cost $600, for $225. 26 Fourth avenue.

A LADY HAVING NO FURTHER USE FOR A SEVEN octave Pianoforte will sell it for $140; modern style and improvements; in good order; splendid tone. 25 Third street, basement door.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO CHEAP CALL AT L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, No. 8 Union square. Sold on instalments or rented; any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

THE LECTURE SEASON.

IMPORTANT LECTURES TO GENTLEMEN ONLY, ON interesting, invaluable and scientific subjects, showing how to live and what we live for, are delivered daily at the New York Museum of Anatomy. Those unable to attend can receive a copy by forwarding 25 cents to the Secretary, 618 Broadway.

THE BALL SEASON.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL BALL
of the New York Caledonian Club,
at Apollo Hall,
Friday evening, January 14.
Tickets two dollars.

BILLIARDS.

A NEW PRICE LIST TO SUIT THE TIMES.—BEST Goods at lowest prices. We invite those wanting Billiard Tables or Billiard Articles to inspect our goods, we having the largest and finest stock in our line in the world. PHELAN & COLLENDER, 738 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST CLASS BILLIARD TABLES, Phelan's patent, nearly new, at a low price. Apply at 212 West Thirty-ninth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

AMUSEMENTS.

514—THEATRE COMIQUE,
Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
ROBERT W. BUTLER..........Manager, &c.
ENORMOUS INCREASE OF STARS.
EVERYTHING BRILLIANT AND NOVEL ADDED TO THE FAMOUS TROUPE.
THEIR VARIOUS REPRESENTATIONS APPLAUDED TO THE ECHO.
The pieces chosen have been chaste as well as attractive, and the most refined and fastidious,
LADIES, CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
ADMIRE AND APPLAUD
this unrivalled Company every evening.
The new local sketch, written expressly for this theatre,
EVERY DAY LIFE;
OR, SCENES IN THE METROPOLIS.
A true picture of the lights and shadows of New York.
The grand and beautiful Fairy Ballet, entitled
THE SYLPHIDE QUEEN;
OR, THE FAIRIES OF THE CRYSTAL WATERS,
by the grand Ballet Troupe.
THE GREAT CLODOCHE TROUPE,
the best
ETHIOPIAN CORPS IN EXISTENCE.
New Plantation Scenes, Burlesques, &c.
FIFTY ARTISTS WILL APPEAR NIGHTLY.
Doors open at 6½. Curtain rises at 7¾.
Box office open daily. Seats secured six days in advance.

TAMMANY. N. Y. A. C.
N. Y. A. C. N. Y. A. C.
MONDAY JAN. 10, 1870.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
CONTINUED TRIPLE COMPANY.
SHOO FLY WEEK. SHOO FLY WEEK.
SHOO FLY WEEK. SHOO FLY WEEK.
SHOO FLY WEEK. SHOO FLY WEEK.
SHOO FLY WEEK. SHOO FLY WEEK.
BAD DICKEY COMPLETE.
ALLEN, PETTINGILL, DELEHANTY AND HENGLER'S MINSTRELS. MINSTRELS.
22 TWENTY-TWO NEW STARS. 22
SHOO, FLY.—The whole country is agitated to the centre by the prevailing sensation, SHOO, FLY. The Tammany SHOO, FLY, in BAD DICKEY, has attracted immense commendation and most enthusiastic applause.
Recall and curtain up three or four times nightly.
In addition the Tammany has engaged and this week presents
DELEHANTY AND HENGLER,
beyond question the originals of this popular dance.
The famous popularity attached to this morceau of Terpsichore attaches, as all know, to DELEHANTY AND HENGLER.
The GREAT TAMMANY "SHOO, FLY" has aided to place it in its proud, exalting position, as
THE SHRIEKE OF THE DAY!
These are why—
Ladies jest with their admirers, SHOO, FLY.
Gentlemen curtly rejoin, SHOO, FLY.
Boys salute the welkin with SHOO, FLY.
Schools are dismissed with SHOO, FLY.
Drivers accelerate their cattle with SHOO, FLY.
Cigars are labelled, SHOO, FLY.
Fashionable hats are named, SHOO, FLY.
Editorial paragraphs are printed, SHOO, FLY.
The joke comes in with SHOO, FLY.
Delmonico's new potatoes are, SHOO, FLY.
Everything and everybody—forward and back—in and out—jostle and crown—politely salute, SHOO, FLY.
"Ah, my dear mistress, your obdurate uncle has reduced you to this desperate condition; your eyes are suffused with tears; your charming features are sombre with melancholy; is there nothing,—nothing I can do to alleviate your distress?"
"No, alas! my faithful Carlos, I feel my heart is bursting; yet, stay! Could you not dance me that dance?"
"What dance, sweetest mistress?"
"Shoo, Fly, don't Bodder Me!"
BOTH THE GREAT SHOO FLIES THIS WEEK.
BOTH THE GREAT SHOO FLIES THIS WEEK.
The Original Shoo Fly. Bad Dickey Shoo Fly.
The Original Shoo Fly. Bad Dickey Shoo Fly.
The Original Shoo Fly. Bad Dickey Shoo Fly.
To-night first time of
JOHNNY ALLEN'S Great Specialities
CHARLEY PETTINGILL'S Newest Diversions.
DELEHANTY AND HENGLER'S New Sensations.
THE POPULAR MINSTREL VOCAL SEXTETTE.
BIDEAUX and KEARNEY'S New Ballads.
The great
Allen, Pettingill, Delehanty and Hengler BRASS BAND.
NEW ETHIOPIAN SCENES. TOUCH AND GO FUN.
BAD DICKEY AT EIGHT O'CLOCK, SHARP.
Miss FANNY HERRING. Miss ALICE HARRISON.
Miss BESSIE SUDLOW. Miss LIZZIE KELSEY.
Miss MAGGIE DESMOND. Miss MAY ROBINSON.
Mr. M. W. FISKE. Mr. LOUIS MESTAYER.
Mr. A. H. SHELDON. Mr. F. B. VERNEY.
And THE GREAT BURLESQUE COMPANY of the day.
At nine thirty—THE MINSTRELS.
ADMISSION, 50c. MATINEE, SATURDAYS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7¼ P. M., to commence at 8 P. M.
MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 10, AND EVERY EVENING EXCEPT THURSDAY, WILL BE PRESENTED WITH NEW MUSIC, SCENERY, APPOINTMENTS, UNIFORMS, COSTUMES AND A SPLENDID REGIMENTAL BAND, MR. T. W. ROBERTSON'S FINE MILITARY DRAMA,
OURS.
PARTICULAR NOTICE.—In order to give due effect in the arrangement of the scenes, the green curtain will mark the termination of the acts, instead of the usual act drop.
A SPLENDID MILITARY BAND,
in addition to the usual orchestra of the theatre, has been engaged in order to give increased effect and beauty to the general pictures.
Hugh Chalcote, as originally played by him,
Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Colonel Sir Alexander Shendryn, Bart., of "Ours," as originally played by him..........Mr. JOHN GILBERT
Sergeant Jones, of "Ours"..........Mr. J. C. WILLIAMSON
Lieutenant Angus McAlister, of "Ours," as originally played by him..........Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD
The Prince Perovsky, as originally played by him
Mr. C. FISHER
Major Samprey, of "Ours," as originally played by him..........Mr. W. J. LEONARD
Bradley, a gamekeeper..........Mr. PECK
Houson..........Mr. J. CURRAN
Mary Netley..........Miss EFFIE GERMON
Lady Shendryn..........Miss E. MESTAYER
Blanche Haye, an Heiress, as originally played by her in London..........Miss LOUISA MOORE
In which she will sing a new song entitled, "If my Glances have Betrayed Me," composed by Mr. E. Mollenhauer.
Elen..........Miss DAY.
Military Band, Troops, Camp Followers, &c.
SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY AND EVENTS.
ACT FIRST.
The avenue at Shendryn Grange, with a view of the Park and distant country. The Sergeant and the Gamekeeper. An Interesting Double Event. Blanche and Mary, Speculation. The Russian Prince. The Colonel of "Ours." An Old Man's Fears. The Lieutenant of "Ours." A Young Man's Love. The Game at Bowls. A Quiet Pipe. Hugh Chalcote's Gift. A Contrast of Couples "Under the Greenwood Tree." Roses and Thorns.
A Thunder Shower and its Consequences.
ACT SECOND.
Boudoir and Drawing Room in Sir Alexander's Town House, in St. James's Park, London. Doubts and Fears. The Colonel's Legacy. The Lawyer's Letter. Bad Tidings. The Quarrel. The Parting. "Annie Laurie." The Song. Blanche and Angus. The Lover's Farewell. The Miniature. The Prince's Suit. Mary and Hugh. The Mustering of "Ours." Mary's Enthusiasm. The Infection Caught. The Troops. "Forward." The March by Moonlight.
"The Girl I left Behind Me."
ACT THIRD.
The Hut near Sebastopol, with various contrivances of the Officers for eating and enduring the rigors of a Crimean Winter. "Her Song Again." Angus's Love Letter. Chalcote's Toilet. The Sergeant's Surgery. Dinner. The loan of a Gridiron. Sir Aleck's charge to Hugh. A Sudden Arrival. Lady Volunteers. Petticoat Drill. A Meeting. The Bayonet Wound. The Cooks in Council. An Irish Stew. Cookery and Courtship. The Battle. Alarm of the Ladies. The Noble Prisoner. Revelation and Repentance. A Happy Return. Safe, safe. The Colonel's News. Generosity of the Prince. Peace. Union. "Her Song Again." McAlister's March.
THE BAND OF "OURS."
THURSDAY, 17th time. THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
Due notice will be given of the repetition of
CENTRAL PARK and WILD OATS.
SCHOOL and LOST AT SEA in active preparation.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 BOWERY.
First appearance of the famous GEORGE
LEOPOLD, LEOPOLD,
LEOPOLD, LEOPOLD,
England's acknowledged champion horizontal bar performer.
First appearance of the distinguished vocalists and duettists
THE FREEMAN SISTERS,
in their great specialties "Whistling Flirtations" and "Driven from Home."
An entirely new drama of American life entitled,
JOE PEPPERS;
OR, LIFE IN THE WEST.
THE CHARMING DANSEUSE MISS EMMA MARSH.
A NEW SONG BY TONY PASTOR.
NELSE SEYMOUR, FRANK KERNS, J. W. McANDREWS.
THE VERY BEST BILL OF THE SEASON.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2½.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN.
MONDAY, JAN. 10,
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM
AS "TERRY, THE SWELL,"
IN THE LOTTERY OF LIFE.

MADAME SOPHIE LILLIENDAHL'S SOIREE OF Classical Music,
at Steck's Hall, 141 Eighth street,
Tuesday evening, January 11.
Assisted by George Matzka, violin; F. Bergner, violoncello; J. R. Nilsen, tenor.
Tickets at Jordens & Martens', 728 Broadway.

MRS. TAYLOR,
Masquerade Costumes,
375 Bowery, late of 10 Bleecker street.

THE NEW YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 82 Fifth avenue, corner of Fourteenth street, and
NO 820 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court street, near State, Brooklyn.
THE FIRST MUSICAL INSTITUTE IN AMERICA.
INSTRUCTION DAILY, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., in all branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music and the Modern Languages.
THIS CONSERVATORY, established upon identical principles and ranking with the first of its kind in Europe, possesses the combination of advantages necessary for a rapid acquisition of that superior musical education for which its sister institutions abroad are so justly celebrated. By bringing together the ablest instructors of Europe and America and concentrating their genius and skill at one fountain head a Musical University has been formed, furnishing similar facilities for the study of music, at a price within the reach of all, as universities afford for the attainment of the highest standard of knowledge in the various branches of learning and science.
TERMS—REGULAR CLASSES, $10 per quarter.
PRIVATE INSTRUCTION, $25 per quarter.
TO AVOID CONFUSION in appointing the DAYS and HOURS of instruction applications for admission will be RECEIVED ONLY at the
General Conservatory offices,
No. 820 BROADWAY, near Twelfth street, New York.
No 128 COURT STREET, near State, Brooklyn.

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LADIES' NEW YORK 618½
ANATOMICAL MUSEUM. 618½
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618½ tion. Females only in attendance. 618½
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ACADEMY OF DANCING.
Lyric Hall, 723 Sixth avenue (Reservoir square).
Mr. TRENOR'S classes are now forming for second quarter. Soiree this (Monday) evening, Jan. 10, at 9:30 P. M.

"ANTHROPOKEPHALE" AND THE TALKING LION will be at the Waverley theatre every evening.

M. T. BRENNAN COTERIE—ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Wednesday, January 12, 1870.
Boxes can be had on application to MORGAN JONES, 67 Centre street, from 10 to 5.
WM. J. A. McGRATH, Secretary.

THEATRE FRANCAIS TO LET—FOR OPERATIC AND dramatic performances, concerts, fairs, lectures, balls, by the day, week or month. Apply to L. GRAU or at Director's office, Theatre Francais, West Fourteenth street.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE,
Corner Twenty-third street and Eighth avenue.
JAMES FISK, Jr...........Proprietor
ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.
POSITIVELY
LAST SIX NIGHTS
OF WILLIAM H. AND ALICE DUNNING LINGARD,
(their engagement at Washington commencing January 17.)
NOVELTY UPON NOVELTY.
First appearance of the accomplished Vocalist
MISS NULLY PIERIS,
who will make her debut in a beautiful selection of Operatic gems.
First night of a new operatic, dramatic and sensational drama in one act and one scene, with five characters, in five minutes, invented and written by Wm. Horace Lingard, entitled
ELVINA; OR, I AND THE OTHER,
in which Mr. LINGARD will sustain
FIVE DISTINCT CHARACTERS.
First night of the
SPITALFIELD WEAVER,
principal characters by WM. HORACE and ALICE DUNNING LINGARD.
LINGARD SKETCHES,
including his new and life-like portraiture of
JAMES FISK, Jr., and JAY GOULD, Esq.
PLUTO, PLUTO,
with new features, introducing a new grand
CAN-CAN and SHOO, FLY,
and a dialogue between
JOHN BULL AND BROTHER JONATHAN;
OR,
THE BRITISH LION versus THE AMERICAN EAGLE.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF DICKIE LINGARD.
SATURDAY—MATINEE AT 2.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—The vast preparations which have occupied the united artistic resources of this theatre for the last six months in the production of Jos. C. Foster's Grand Spectacular and Legendary Romance, entitled the
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS,
not having reached that completeness desirable for the perfect mise en-scene of this gorgeous production, the Management feel constrained to postpone its first representation for a few days, when it will be produced at an outlay of over $75,000,
on a scale of splendor unexampled in
THIS OR ANY OTHER COUNTRY.

BOOTH'S THEATRE,
Twenty-third street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.
EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SATURDAY,
EDWIN BOOTH
as
HAMLET.
Entire New Scenery, by Witham and Russell Smith.
Costumes, by Thos. Joyce.
Properties, by J. P. Duel.
Machinery, by Dunne and assistants.
SECOND HAMLET MATINEE
ON SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, AT 1.
SATURDAY EVENING,
EMMA WALLER
in her great character of
MEG MERRILIES.
Seats secured six days in advance at the Box Office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of G. H. Ditson & Co., 711 Broadway.

WAVERLEY THEATRE,
720 Broadway, opposite New York Hotel.
MONDAY, JANUARY 10, AND EVERY EVENING
MUSIC, MIRTH AND MYSTERY.
A select and classical entertainment,
under the management of
JAS. TAYLOR
The great London Mimic.
PROF. SILVESTER,
The Famed Illusionist.
GRAND MATINEE
Every Wednesday and Saturday at 2 P. M.
Admission, 50 cents.
Reserved seats, 75 cents.
Gallery, 25 cents.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessees and Managers..........JARRETT & PALMER
MR. CHARLES FECHTER.
"I cannot wish my friend a better audience than he will have in the American people, and I cannot wish them a better actor than they will find in my friend."—Dickens.
FIRST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA
of
MR. FECHTER,
THE EMINENT EUROPEAN ACTOR,
who will be supported by
MISS CARLOTTA LE CLERCQ,
THE DISTINGUISHED ENGLISH ACTRESS.
ON MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 10, 1870,
THE GRAND ROMANTIC DRAMA,
(In 3 acts) from the French of Victor Hugo, entitled,
RUY BLAS.
Persons of the Drama:
RUY BLAS..........Mr. FECHTER
Don Salluste..........L. R. SHEWELL
Don Cesar..........F. C. BANGS
Marquis de Santa Cruz..........T. E. MORRIS
Don Manuel Arias..........E. COLLIER
Count de Camporeal..........C. MUNROE
Marquis de Priego..........G. GREEN
Montrago Covadenga..........F. G. MAEDER
Antonio Ubilla..........H. A. RENDLE
Gudiel..........J. B. BRUTONE
Pages, Ushers, Alguazils, Lords, &c.
PRINCESS..........Miss CARLOTTA LE CLERCQ
her first appearance in America.)
DUCHESS DE ALBERQUE..........Mrs. BRADSHAW
CASILDA..........Miss MARY MADDERN
Every Night until further notice,
RUY BLAS.
Box Sheet open six days in advance.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 BROADWAY.
GREAT SUCCESS. HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY.
Screams of laughter at the new Pantomime of "HASH."
THE BEST "HASH" IN THE CITY.
"HASH" you not seen the new Pantomime?

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 BROADWAY.
Delightful yells at THE FAT MEN'S BALL.
THE FAT MEN'S BALL, the Friscos' Greatest Burlesque.
THE FAT MEN—"Shoo, Fly! Weight Don't Bodder Me."
Take your partners to THE FAT MEN'S BALL to-night.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 BROADWAY.
FAT MEN, TO YOUR "HASH"!
"THE FAT MEN'S BALL," they shout.
THE FAT MEN WON'T "HASH" UP.
Don't fail to see THE FAT MEN'S BALL every night.

NEW YORK CIRCUS.
Fourteenth street, opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........Director
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
RENTREE OF THE CHAMPION HORSEMAN,
ROBERT STICKNEY.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK
THE EXQUISITE FAIRY SPECTACLE,
CINDERELLA;
OR, THE LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER,
in which the characters are sustained by
A TROUPE OF SIXTY LITTLE CHILDREN.
PAULINE HINDLEY,
THE GREAT MELVILLE
AND ALL THE CELEBRATED ARTISTS
of the unequalled New York Circus Troupe in
HIGHLY DIVERSIFIED ARENIC SCENES.
Admission 50c., children under ten 25c. To reserved seats 75c. Begins at 8.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, BROOKLYN.
MORE PRESENTS EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.
DIAMOND RINGS, GOLD WATCHES,
GOLD CHAINS, LADIES' SETS and
JEWELRY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, ALL GOLD,
warranted from 14 to 18 karats fine.
Silver Tea Sets, Silver Hunting Case Watches, &c.
THE GREAT COOL BURGESS.
BURLESQUE OPERA, ILL BAGIO AFRICANO.
PRESENTATION MATINEE SATURDAY, AT 2½.

MR. GEORGE VANDENHOFF'S
READINGS.
THURSDAY EVENING, 13TH,
SATURDAY, 15TH, TUESDAY, 18TH.
SHAKSPEARE, DICKENS, MACAULEY,
SCOTT, HOOD, INGOLDSBY, LEGENDS, &C.
Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats, $1. May be procured at Schirmer's, 701, and McFarland's, 947 Broadway, and J. N. Pattison's music store, under the hall.

SEASON OF 1869-'70.
GRAND MUSICAL SOIREE
of the
NEW YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
at the hall of the
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,
Twenty-third street, corner of Fourth avenue,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan 12, 1870,
given by the
PROFESSORS AND PUPILS OF THE CONSERVATORY.
PART FIRST.
1. Polonaise Brillante for two Pianos..........Kucken
2. Duet—Gondola..........Kucken
3. Violin Solo—Souvenir de Donizetti..........Vieuxtemps
4. Piano Solo—Les Courriers..........Rutter
5. Song—Over the Wide Sea..........Donizetti
6. Grand Duo—(Norma)..........Thalberg
7. Song—Judith Scene and Aria..........Concone
8. Piano Solo—Berceuse (Cradle Song)..........Chopin
PART SECOND.
1. Grand Duo—(Don Juan)..........Wolf and Vieuxtemps
2. Piano Solo—Fantasia in G Minor..........Beethoven
3. Duet—Io Vivo E T'Amo..........Campana
4. Piano Solo—Grande Valse Caprice de Concert....
Jos. Vuniawski
5. Grand Fantasia—Somnambula..........Platti
6. Song—Una stella Confidente, with Violoncello Obligato..........Robaudi
7. Concerto in D Minor (first movement)..........Mendelssohn

A CARD.
To Messrs. JARRETT & PALMER, Niblo's, New York; J. LESTER WALLACK, Wallack's, New York; J. H. SELWYN, Selwyn's, Boston; J. B. BOOTH, Boston theatre; R. M. FIELD, Boston Museum; J. S. CLARKE, Walnut Street theatre, Philadelphia; Mrs. JOHN DREW, Arch Street theatre, Philadelphia; LAURA KEENE, Chestnut Street theatre, Philadelphia; J. E. McDONOUGH, Philadelphia; BARRETT & McCULLOUGH, California theatre, San Francisco; SPALDING, BIDWELL & McDONOUGH, Olympic theatre, St. Louis; Memphis theatre, and Academy, New Orleans, CHARLES WHEATLEIGH, California:—
We, the undersigned, desire to make an acknowledgment of our indebtedness to you as managers of theatres in the United States, for your honorable and liberal dealings with us as dramatic authors. No international copyright treaty exists between England and America, therefore we have no legal claim upon you to pay us for the use of our works. Nevertheless you have, of your own free will and sense of justice, recognized our moral claim and property in our labor and have given us a share of its produce. We are aware that a person is employed to attend the first representations of our dramas in London for the purpose of copying them and sending to his principal in New York the copies so obtained, which are offered to you for sale. We condescend to mention this discreditable traffic only for the purpose of adding our acknowledgment of your promptitude in discouraging it.
DION BOUCICAULT, T. W. ROBERTSON,
CHARLES READE, HENRY J. BYRON,
WILKIE COLLINS, TOM TAYLOR.

GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN'S 200TH "WAR WITH England" Lecture, Binghamton, 10th; Owego, 11th; Elmira, 12th; Easton, 13th; Danville, 14th; New Brunswick, 15th; Tammany, "Old Fogies," next Sunday.

5TH AVENUE SKATING RINK.
A. MACMILLAN..........Manager.
The best skating in the city to-day. Ice like a mirror. Fine music.
Ask conductor to let you off at Forty-sixth street. Photographs taken every hour.

TO THEATRICAL MANAGERS.
Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT'S engagement at the Fifth Avenue theatre having finally closed he is prepared to negotiate for a starring tour throughout the United States. Address his sole authorized agents,
LOWELL & SIMMONDS, 609 Broadway, New York.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY ASSOCIATION.
RECEPTION
Tendered the
Comptroller of the City of New York,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
January 18, 1870.
LAWRENCE D. KIERNAN, Chairman.
M. T. DALY, } Secretaries.
A. T. DOOHANEY, }

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

1 RUTHERFORD PLACE (17TH ST., BETWEEN 2D and 3d avs).—A Protestant woman as first class cook. Can be seen at her present employer's.

10½ GROVE ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl to cook, wash and iron, or would do chamberwork; best city reference. Call two days.

12 JAY ST.—AN ENGLISH WOMAN AS GOOD ORDER cook in a restaurant; city reference.

17 WEST 19TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE young woman; is a first class cook and baker; would have no objection to do the coarse washing; best city reference from her present employer.

23 WEST 22D ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS., rear.—A respectable young woman as cook and to wash and iron in a small family. Call for two days.

40 WEST 13TH ST., IN THE REAR.—TWO RESPECTable German girls, both in one house, in a private family; one as plain cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress. Prefer the country. Call for two days.

52 32D ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 6TH AV.—As first class cook; understands soups, fish, game, creams, jellies, boning and larding; best city references.

60 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE, SECOND FLOOR.—A good cook; widow and daughter to take care of children and do waiting; no objection to the country; city reference.

88 KING ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS AMERIcan or Spanish cook; has no objections to assist in washing and ironing; best reference can be given, if required, from her last place.

92 NEW CHAMBERS ST.—FIRST CLASS ORDER cook. Call one week.

108 14TH ST., BETWEEN 3D AND 4TH AVS.—A REspectable girl as plain cook, washer and ironer; can be well recommended from her last place.

116 8TH ST., CLINTON PLACE.—A PROTESTANT woman as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; good city reference from her last place.

137 WEST 28TH ST., CORNER OF PACIFIC PLACE., in the store.—A respectable Protestant to cook, wash and iron in a small private family; good city reference. Call for two days.

138 WEST 19TH ST., REAR.—AS COOK, BY A REspectable young woman; is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer; best city references.

149 EAST 27TH ST., NEAR 3D AV., IN THE REAR.—A young girl as plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do housework in a small private family; also a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist with fine washing; have good city references.

150 WEST 26TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—As good cook; will assist with the washing. Can give good reference.

154 1ST AV., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH STS., IN candy store.—As good cook and to assist with washing in a private family; good reference.

156 WEST 26TH ST., ROOM 14.—A GIRL, LATELY landed, to cook, wash and iron; is a good baker and and a first class washer.

157 EAST 28TH ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG women; one as first class cook; the other as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to a first class boarding house. Best city reference given. Can be seen for two days at present employer's.

162 WEST 35TH ST.—AN ENGLISH WOMAN AS cook, in a small private family; best city references. Inquire until engaged.

178 WEST 29TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS plain cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; can show good city reference.

203 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV., FIRST floor.—Two young woman; one as competent cook and assist in the washing; is a good baker; the other to do chamberwork and waiting or assist in the washing; city reference.

207 EAST 20TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A RESPECTable young woman as cook in private family; is an excellent baker; has the best city reference. Call for two days.

221 EAST 25TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS., in the rear.—As cook, washer and ironer in a private family; German preferred; good city reference.

234 16TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS.—A respectable woman as good cook; is a good washer and ironer; good city reference.

235 EAST 25TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to cook, wash and iron; has several years' reference from her last place. Call or address.

246 7TH AV., BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STS., RING middle bell.—As cook, washer and ironer, or to do housework in a small family; best city reference.

247 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl; is a good cook and baker and understands her business thoroughly; willing to assist with the washing and ironing; best city reference.

248 WEST 38TH ST., NEAR 8TH AV., THIRD floor.—A respectable girl as cook and to assist in washing and ironing. Apply for two days.

248 WEST 17TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—An experienced woman as first rate cook; is an excellent baker of bread and pastry; has good reference.

278 7TH AV., NEAR 21ST ST.—AS FIRST CLASS cook, by an experienced woman; understands all kinds of meats, soups, pastry and jellies; best city reference; call for two days.

309 7TH AV., BETWEEN 27TH AND 28TH STS., IN the rear.—A Protestant as cook in a small family, good reference if required.

338 WEST 35TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH AVS.—A respectable girl as good plain cook; an excellent washer and ironer; or would do general housework in a small private family, best city reference. Call for two days.

343 WEST 26TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A REspectable woman as cook; understands her business in all its branches; would assist with the washing; good reference.

344 6TH AV.—AS COOK IN A PRIVATE FAMILY. Call for two days.

405 5TH AV.—A FIRST CLASS COOK IN A PRIvate family; salary expected not less than $25; undoubted reference. Call for three days.

416 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR 1ST AV.—AN ENGLISH woman as cook; willing; also daughter as waitress; can wait, and is willing to assist in what is required.

Chambermaids, &c.

15 EAST 26TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON avs.—A respectable girl as first class chambermaid; is willing to assist with the waiting or washing. Can be seen for two days.

19 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE.—A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress, willing to assist in washing and ironing; good reference from present employer.

208 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid or nurse; good references.

218 5TH ST., IN THE BUTCHER SHOP.—A steady woman to do chamberwork or waiting in a private family.

219 EAST 46TH ST.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or to assist with washing.

238 WEST 41ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress and to assist with the washing and ironing; has good city reference.

240 WEST 16TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and assist in washing in a private family; is a good waitress. Best city reference.

314 EAST 33D ST.—A FRENCH WOMAN AS CHAMbermaid or seamstress.

358 WEST 53D ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH avs.—A young German girl as chambermaid.

358 9TH AV.—A YOUNG GIRL, 15 TO 16 YEARS OLD, as chambermaid and to assist in washing if required.

396 GREENWICH ST., BETWEEN HUBERT AND Beach, on the first floor.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and plain sewer; willing and obliging. Good reference if required.

415 EAST 12TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A first class girl in private family to do light chamber work. Good city reference.

428 3D AV., OVER THE SHOE STORE.—A REspectable young girl as chambermaid or waitress, or to do general housework in a small private family.

682 6TH AV.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS CHAMBERmaid and fine washer and ironer; the best city reference from her last place.

1,271 BROADWAY.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO CHAMberwork, or would be willing to do chamberwork and assist in taking care of growing children; five years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID IN A private family. Apply at 140 West 45th st.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

1ST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM, 349 EAST 12TH ST.—Fashionable dress and cloakmaking. Fall and winter suits, $8, upwards; wrappers, $2 a $2 50; also children's and misses' garments made to order; patterns and fashion plates; cutting and basting. Call or address.

12 HUBERT ST.—AN EXPERIENCED OPERATOR ON Wheeler & Wilson's machine on all kinds of family sewing and tucking, wishes a few engagements by the day or week. Apply for two days to Miss C.

14 6TH AV.—DRESSMAKER AND SEAMSTRESS, BY day, week or month; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, plain sewing, &c. Address K. M. for three days.

57 EAST 25TH ST.—AS COOK OR WAITER IN A private family by a man who is willing to make himself useful to his employers; could provide, cook and serve meals to a few gentlemen keeping house together; has done so satisfactorily for some time. Apply at his present situation, between 9 A. M. and 1 P. M.

82 SUFFOLK ST., FRONT BASEMENT.—A RESPECTable young girl as dressmaker and seamstress in a private family; can operate on machine; or would travel with a lady as companion; would go out to sew by the day, week or month; can give good references. Call on or address for two days.

137 WEST 17TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as seamstress and lady's maid; understands hairdressing and dressmaking in all its branches. Call for two days.

145 45TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—AS plain seamstress; a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson machine; no objection to the care of grown children.

155 24TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV., FIRST FLOOR.—A respectable person to go by the day as first class dressmaker and seamstress; can make all kinds of wedding clothes and walking suits; can operate on three machines and do all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to go to the country. Can be seen for three days.

207 WEST 26TH ST.—A SEAMSTRESS' SITUATION wanted by an American Protestant; can operate on the machine; would take care of grown children and do chamberwork.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

240 WEST 16TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS seamstress in a private family; is a good operator; understands all kinds of family sewing well; no objection to light housework or wait on a lady.

248 WEST 41ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG American girl as seamstress; understands dressmaking and family sewing; no objection to children or to assist in chamberwork; understands Willcox & Gibbs' machine. City reference.

310 EAST 24TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS OPERATOR ON Wheeler & Wilson's machine would like a few more families to work for; work done home or at the family's residence, by the day or week; understands cutting and fitting all kinds of ladies' and children's clothing. Call on or address H. B. B.

341 EAST 34TH ST.—A DRESSMAKER WOULD MAKE a few more engagements by the day; 14s. per day. Call or address.

547 6TH AV.—ANY FAMILY WANTING A SEAMstress by the day, who has a Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine, can find a person by applying as above.

521 3D AV., BETWEEN 34TH AND 35TH STS.—A dress and cloak maker can go out by the day or week to private families; first class cutting and fitting. Call or address M. H., dressmaker.

570 7TH AV., IN FANCY STORE.—A COMPETENT seamstress and operator on Wheeler and Wilson's machine wishes to be engaged by the week or month; understands dressmaking and can furnish machine; no objection to the country. Call or address.

633 HUDSON ST., NEAR JANE.—DRESSMAKING.—Accurate fitting and tasteful finish guaranteed; will go out by day, or work at home. Address or call on Miss B.

662 6TH AV., BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.—A young girl as seamstress in a private family; understands all kinds of plain sewing and has a good knowledge of dressmaking; good reference given.

General Housework, &c.

10 LITTLE 12TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK room.—A young girl to do general housework in a small private family; no objection to go in the country; city reference.

55½ BEACH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO DO general housework; is a good plain cook and first rate washer and ironer; also a good baker of bread.

57 DOWNING ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL to do general housework in a small family; satisfactory reference. Ring the bell.

138 WEST 47TH ST., IN THE LAUNDRY.—TO DO general housework. Good reference.

159 WEST 33D ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO GENeral housework in a small family; is a good washer and ironer; also chambermaid and waitress; best city reference from last place.

238 WEST 28TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable girl, lately landed, is willing to do general housework; good reference.

255 WEST 29TH ST., NEAR 8TH AV., SECOND floor, back room.—A young girl to do general housework; good plain cook, washer and ironer; best city reference.

313 EAST HOUSTON ST., BETWEEN CLINTON AND Attorney sts., third floor, front room.—To do general housework in a small private family; lived 5 years in last place.

423 EAST 12TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE NORTH OF Ireland Protestant girl to do general housework; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; city or country; a good washer and ironer; good reference.

433 16TH ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH AV., IN the rear.—A respectable young woman to do general housework in a small private family; no objection to the country.

438 WEST 28TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT room.—A respectable young girl to do general housework for a small private family; best of reference can be given. Call or address for two days.

450 8TH AV., BETWEEN 32D AND 33D STS., SECOND floor, front.—A young respectable girl to do light housework, in a private Jewish family.

543 7TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN to do general housework. Can be seen for two days if not suited.

840 3D AV., BETWEEN 55TH AND 56TH STS.—A respectable young girl to do general housework in a small private family, or as chambermaid and to do washing; is a good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer. Can give good references. Ring fourth bell.

977 2D AV., IN BAKER'S SHOP.—A GERMAN GIRL to do general housework in a small family. Apply for two days.

Housekeepers, &c.

167 MONROE ST.—AN AMERICAN WIDOW LADY as housekeeper, in a hotel boarding house or widower's family preferred. Call for two days between 1 and 6 o'clock.

476 2D AVENUE, TOP FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—AN American woman as housekeeper, or would travel with an invalid lady as a companion; can cut and fit ladies' dresses and play the piano, is competent to do anything that is respectable. Call on or address CHARLOTTE L. FITCH.

637 6TH AV.—A NEW ENGLAND LADY AS HOUSEkeeper in a first class family; references given and required. Address or call on Mrs. M. A. P.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN (widow), in a widower's family; fond of children; town or country. Address B. W., for one week, Herald office.

A NEW ENGLAND WOMAN, AGED 29, WOULD LIKE to obtain a situation as housekeeper, in a gentleman's family in or near the city of New York. Address Mrs. ALLEN, West Meriden, Conn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER, BY AN American widow lady; a widower's family preferred; or as companion to a lady, a good home in preference to high wages. Address Mrs. J. K. SCOTT, Herald office.

WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY, OF PLEASING ADdress, who moves in good society and fond of children, a position to superintend a gentleman's household; circumstances have never required her to undertake anything of the kind, but considers herself competent; salary not so much of an object as a pleasant home; good reference given as to capability, &c., &c. Address H. F. D., station A., Boston, Mass.

Nurses, &c.

1 BREVOORT PLACE, 10TH ST.—AN AMERICAN WOman, who will soon be disengaged, as monthly nurse; best reference; can be seen at her present employer's for one week; would take care of an invalid lady.

37 GOERCK ST., REAR BUILDING, JOHN WELden's.—A wet nurse to be had.

51ST ST. (NURSERY), CORNER OF LEXINGTON AV.—A young woman as wet nurse; has highest references.

58 ORCHARD ST., FIRST FLOOR.—AN AMERICAN lady wishes to take home a baby to dry nurse.

93 AMITY ST.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman as wet nurse; has a fresh breast of milk. Can be seen for two days.

107 WEST 18TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV., THIRD FLOOR, back room.—A young girl, lately landed, as nurse and seamstress, or would do chamberwork; is willing and obliging.

196 FORSYTH ST. AS CHILD'S NURSE AND DO plain sewing, or to take care of growing children and help with up stairs work; best reference.

202 EAST 36TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTAble married woman wishes a baby to wet nurse at her own house. Call for two days

202 AV. A, IN THE STORE.—A GERMAN WOMAN as wet nurse and a German girl wants employment in a respectable family. Inquire of Mr. Koenig.

203 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV., FIRST floor.—A respectable middle aged woman as nurse; who has much experience in the care of infants and perfectly understands bringing them up by hand; has six years city reference.

251 7TH AV.—A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF children and do sewing, or to do chamberwork and waiting; good reference.

288 3D AV., NEAR 23D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL to take care of children and sew; is willing and obliging; only a short time in the country.

313 34TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A GIRL, sixteen years old, to take care of children or to do light housework, wages no object to a good home. Call all the week.

314 EAST 12TH ST., TOP FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A young French woman by the month, week or day to nurse, flute or sew, and to return home at night.

335 LEXINGTON AV.—A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL as nurse. Call at her present employer's.

337 EAST 21ST ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG women; one as wet nurse; the other as chambermaid and plain sewer; her baby is six weeks old. Can be seen for two days.

345 6TH AV., IN THE MILLINERY STORE.—A MIDdle aged Protestant woman as nurse; she is competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; long experienced in nursing; the very best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

349 EAST 35TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, lately landed, as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid or waitress in a private family. Call for two days.

410 WEST 26TH ST.—AN AMERICAN ORPHAN GIRL, 15 years of age, to take care of children or do light housework.

491 7TH AV., BETWEEN 36TH AND 37TH STS., TOP floor, front room.—A respectable young girl to take care of children; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; can be seen for two days; good reference from her last employer.

522 WEST 29TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl as nurse; understands the care of infant children, either with or without the bottle.

553 WEST 44TH ST., BETWEEN 10TH AND 11TH avs.—A respectable woman wishes an infant to wet nurse; a good home for it.

797 2D AV., NEAR 43D ST., SECOND FLOOR, front room.—A respectable young girl to take care of children and to do plain sewing, or chamberwork and to assist with the washing and ironing. Call for two days.

1,003 3D AV.—A YOUNG RESPECTABLE WOMAN as wet nurse in a respectable family; child seven weeks old; good city reference. Can be seen until suited.

Laundresses, &c.

17 WEST 83D ST.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE situations for two of her domestics; one as laundress, the other as waitress or parlor maid. Can be seen at their present employer's, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

88 KING ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS LAUNDRESS.

113 WEST 15TH ST., IN THE REAR, SECOND floor.—Wanted, washing by the day; is a first class laundress; good references.

132 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW woman to go out by the day to do washing and ironing; understands fluting; or would do cleaning.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Laundresses, &c.

136 7TH AV., BETWEEN 18TH AND 19TH STS.—A respectable woman to go out by the day to do washing, ironing or house cleaning; good city references.

145 EAST 32D ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable woman to take in gentlemen's or family washing at her own home; good city reference.

147 WEST 39TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as first class laundress; thoroughly understands her business; can give good city reference.

203 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV., FIRST floor, back.—A competent woman wishes to take in ladies' and gentlemen's washing at her own house; understands washing and fluting in the best style; on moderate terms; city reference.

223 WEST 31ST ST., TOP FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable woman wants washing in the house, or will go out by the day.

228 WEST 19TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A RESPECTable woman wishes family washing to do; best city reference.

234 EAST 28TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTable widow wants washing at her house or to go out by the day; best references.

247 EAST 30TH ST., IN THE REAR.—WASHING wanted by a respectable young woman; understands all kinds of fine washing and ironing, French fluting, and all kinds of gentlemen's and ladies' finery. MRS. DEVIT.

251 7TH AV., NEAR 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE Scotch girl as laundress; no objections to a nice boarding house. Can be seen for two days.

310 EAST 39TH ST., NEAR 2D AV.—A FIRST CLASS laundress; can do all kinds of fluting; the best references.

317 EAST 24TH ST., IN REAR, BASEMENT.—A REspectable woman wishes the fine washing and ironing of a few gentlemen, ladies and families, by the dozen or month; puffing and fluting neatly done; respectable city references, &c., as to capability and honesty. Mrs. ROBERTS.

328 EAST 31ST ST., SECOND FLOOR.—WASHING and ironing by a woman highly recommended; family washing done at the lowest price. Call, or address Mrs. BRODERICK. Letters promptly answered.

334 WEST 31ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, who is an excellent laundress, to do washing at her residence.

338 WEST 35TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH avs.—A first class laundress to do ladies' and gentlemen's washing; will do them reasonably; can do fluting. Reference if required.

340 EAST 25TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES TO work out by the day at washing and ironing, house cleaning or any kind of work in private families or restaurants. Call for three days.

343 WEST 26TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH AVS.—A respectable widow to do the washing of some gentlemen or families; best references. Mrs. McQUADE.

345 EAST 33D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO do the washing of a few families or of single gentlemen; best city reference. Call or address.

357 WEST 25TH ST., TOP FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A married woman wants a few ladies' and gentlemen's washing; understands all kinds of family washing; puffing and fluting done on moderate terms. Call on or address Mrs. GOLDEN.

431 EAST 14TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK room.—Family or a gentleman's washing taken in. ELIZA DAVIS.

477 8TH AV. (OLD NO. 525), THIRD FLOOR, BACK room.—A respectable person wishes some washing at her own house.

608 EAST 11TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A capable woman wishes a family's or gentlemen's washing. Mrs. LYNCH.

Waitresses, &c.

147 WEST 39TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 7th av.—A young girl as first class waitress, or would do chamberwork and waiting; good city reference.

157 WEST 33D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as waitress and chambermaid, or would do housework; has the very best city references. Can be seen for two days.

341 EAST 23D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as first class waitress; civil and obliging; best reference.

730 2D AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS waitress; good city reference.

Miscellaneous.

155 6TH AV.—WANTED, BY A LADY, SITUATION in families to teach drawing and painting; also wax flowers; flowers preserved.

182 7TH ST., BETWEEN AVS. A AND B, FIRST floor.—A young lady as governess; thoroughly acquainted with the French and German languages.

208 EAST 10TH ST., NEAR 2D AV.—INSTRUCTION given by a lady in wax and preserved flowers, in schools, in private or at the pupil's residence (in vicinity of New York), every variety for sale. Terms moderate. Wanted, ladies to learn. Miss VANBERGH

259 EAST 10TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A FOREIGNer having several leisure hours desires a few more pupils in French, German, Russian and bookkeeping; would accept a position as bookkeeper. Address INSTRUCTRESS.

305 EAST 29TH ST., NEAR 2D AV.—A COMPETENT servant, with excellent city reference, in a private family or small boarding house; does up linens in style; or as regular chambermaid; wages $12.

335 LEXINGTON AV.—A YOUNG LADY AS SALESwoman in a bakery or confectionery; best references from her last employer.

434 26TH ST., BASEMENT.—A RESPECTABLE GERman girl as lady's maid or to do light chamberwork and sewing in a Protestant private family; best city reference.

547 6TH AV.—A POSITION IN A STORE BY A LADY who is a fair accountant, quick with the needle and has a Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine.

A GERMAN WOMAN, WITH A CHILD, WISHES A situation where she can make herself useful; speaks English and is experienced in housekeeping. Address HOUSEKEEPER, Herald office.

A LADY OF REFINEMENT, THOROUGHLY CAPAble, desires a position of trust; would be glad to act as companion to a lady or as housekeeper in a gentleman's family; highest testimonials given. Address H., box 5,755 Post office, New York.

A LADY OF REFINEMENT, EDUCATION AND SUperior ability desires a position in a first class family; that of a widower or bachelor preferred; would go to Boston, Philadelphia or Baltimore. Address SHANNON, station D.

A LADY OF MORAL AND INTELLECTUAL CULture, who has unfortunately become reduced in circumstances, would like to find a home in a gentleman's family; can teach English branches and French, or can be useful about a house or children. Address MEREDITH, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A POSITION AS copyist or amanuensis, or could assist in reading manuscripts or writing short articles, being fitted for any occupation of that order where not too much would be required, references unexceptionable. Address or call for two days, C. BELL, 118 Livingston street, Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A YOUNG LADY REQUIRED AS BOOKKEEPER and saleslady for a fancy goods store. Apply at ladies' situation office, 713 Broadway. Ladies requiring other engagements should call.

DRESSMAKERS WANTED.—NONE BUT FIRST CLASS hands need apply, ready to work, at 41 West 23d st., from 8 to 9 o'clock.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED.—A PROTESTANT, CHRIStian woman, thoroughly competent, may obtain a permanent situation in a first class boarding establishment out of the city. Best references required, which may be addressed to C. S., Cornwall Landing, Hudson river, N. Y.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—WE ARE NOW PREpared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer:—To such as are not well satisfied we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of The People's Literary Companion, one of the largest and best family newspapers published, all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Me.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS AND nurse. Apply, with reference, at 274 West 11th st.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Apply at 248 West 42d st.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL, FOR HOUSEWORK IN a small, plain, private family. 58 5th av., above 4th st.

WANTED—A TIDY PROTESTANT GIRL, TO DO the work of a small family. Apply on Monday, January 10, between 11 and 2 o'clock, at 26 West 24th st.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK AND EXCELLENT washer and ironer. One who has good city references may apply at 128 Lexington av.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, or light housework and to mind children. Apply with references at 10 Horatio st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, in a small family; must understand washing and ironing. Call at 274 West 19th st., near 8th av.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED OPERATORS ON WILLcox & Gibbs' machine, for lace work; also apprentices. Apply to WM. G. LEASK & CO., 503 Broadway.

WANTED—A GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF A CHILD; must be a good plain sewer. Apply at 113 2d av., from 10 to 12.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND IRON; references required. Apply at 135 East 38th st., corner Lexington av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND IRON, and do the work of the lower part of the house. Apply after 9 o'clock at 240 West 11th st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK and assist with children. Call, with reference, at 601 West 37th st., corner 11th av., over the liquor store.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, and to assist in washing and ironing. 59th st., fourth house west of Lexington av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK for a family of three; city references required. Apply at 56 Horatio st.

WANTED—A SMART, TIDY AMERICAN OR ENGlish girl, from 14 to 16; moderate wages; light housework; good home. Mrs. LLOYD, 571 Third av.

WANTED—A HEAD COOK; ONLY ONE WHO UNderstands his business need apply at FRENCH'S HOTEL after 9 A. M.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A GOOD WOMAN, TO DO GENERAL housework. Call at 296 Spring st., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—TWO GOOD SERVANTS; ONE TO COOK, wash and iron, the other to do chamberwork and waiting; family of eight. 15 Irving place, corner of Fifteenth st. Apply after 9 to-day.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS cook and to assist with the washing and ironing in a small family; one having good references. Apply at 112 East 26th st.

WANTED—FOR A LIGHT, LUCRATIVE AND REspectable business, two ladies of good address. Apply on Tuesday, between 10 and 4, to HUSTON & SMITH, 249 Grand st.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK, WASHER AND ironer; must be willing and obliging and have good city reference; wages $12. Apply before 4 o'clock at 135 East 17th street.

WANTED—A TIDY GIRL, A SHORT DISTANCE IN the country, to do light housework and make herself useful; one that wants a home. Call, with reference, between 6 and 7 o'clock P. M., Monday and Tuesday, at 42 6th av., in the store.

WANTED—A COMPETENT LADIES' HAIRDRESSER; one who understands the business thoroughly, either male or female, to go a short distance from the city; good wages and board in family if desired. Apply to Madame STANTON, dressmaker, No. 65 Fourth av., first floor, opposite Stewart's.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

34 PLATT ST.—A STRONG YOUNG MAN OF FAIR intelligence and steady habits; can pack and mark goods; useful in almost any capacity; good reference. Address M. R. TROY.

402 EAST 4TH ST., NEAR 1ST AV.—AS FIRST class waiter; speaks French, English and German perfectly. Call or address.

A YOUNG MAN WISHES A SITUATION AS BOOKkeeper; understands the business. Address D. C., Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN (COLORED), AGED 22, AS FIRST class waiter in a private family; can assist with cooking. Call on W. R. G., 70 Sullivan st.

A GENTLEMAN, HAVING EXTENSIVE BUSINESS acquaintance in the Southern States, desires a situation as traveling agent for some good house. Address SOUTHERNER, Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN, RECENTLY THROWN OUT OF his position of trust and responsibility by the dissolution of the firm where employed, desires an engagement as cashier, secretary or correspondent, or a situation with a banker or broker; is competent in the requirements of either position; can procure unexceptionable reference or give bonds to any amount for the faithful performance of his duties. Address S. B. P., box 1,219 Post office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, TO WORK in an office or store and make himself useful; resides with his parents. Apply to J. GRAFF, 156 Spring st.

TO HOTEL AND RESTAURANT KEEPERS.—A GENtleman having 20 years' experience as barkeeper, steward and proprietor of hotels in this city would accept either position on reasonable terms. Apply or address STEWARD, Oyster Bay, 1,144 Broadway.

WANTED—A PORTER'S SITUATION, BY A MAN WHO has had experience as a packer, shipper, &c.; has first class references. Address A. T. B., care Campbell & Gillespie, 29 Lispenard st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A GENTLEMAN OF GOOD STANDING TRAVELLING through the country wants goods to sell on commission. Address (or call) COMMISSION, 11 Jacob st.

A SALESMAN SELLING TO THE WESTERN WHOLEsale clothing trade can hear of a good commission by addressing, in confidence, EXO, Herald office.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN; IS A good penman and has a thorough knowledge of accounts; best city reference. Address S. B. G., Herald office.

A YOUNG SCOTCHMAN DESIRES A SITUATION IN a mercantile office; is a thorough bookkeeper and accountant; has steady business habits; first class references; salary moderate. Address EXCELSIOR, Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN, 23 YEARS OF AGE, DESIRES EMployment as clerk or bookkeeper or in any capacity where a young man of good habits and one who would pay strict attention to his business could be made useful; has first class references. Address E., Herald office.

BOOT AND SHOE SALESMAN WANTED—WHO has a bear by trade. MEADE & CO., 16 Warren st.

DRUGGIST WANTS A SITUATION.—I AM WILLING to go in the country or city and take charge if required; will furnish first class reference. Address for one week box 164 Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) Post office.

GROCERY CLERK WANTED—ONE WHO UNDERstands the business may apply at 258 10th av., from 9 till 10 A. M.

HOSIERY.—WANTED, BY A HOSIERY BUYER, WHO has had eight years' experience in the business, a position as buyer or assistant in a jobbing house. Address S. T. J., Herald office.

SHORTHAND WRITING TAUGHT—IN TEN EASY LESsons, to ladies and gentlemen; proficiency guaranteed for $10. Address J. A. GRAY, box 672 New York Post office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ENTRY OR SHIPPING clerk or assistant bookkeeper, by a young man, who is smart at accounts; salary no object. Address EXCELSIOR, Herald office.

TRAVELLING SALESMEN, WHO ARE TEMPORARILY disengaged, can get an opportunity to make handsome commissions on a popular selling stock by applying at NICHOLSON & BOUND'S, 41 Ann street.

WANTED—A GOOD BOOKKEEPER FOR TEMPOrary occupation. Inquire at 27 Union square.

WANTED—A GOOD ENERGETIC TRAVELLER, ONE who has an extensive acquaintance with stationers and fancy goods dealers. Address G. W. M., Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MAN OF FIVE years' experience, as salesman and watch repairer; location either city or country. Address H. W. C., Herald office.

WANTED—A POSITION, BY A DRUG CLERK, OF four years' experience, with unusual advantages; reference of last employer. Address G. H. P., box 1,247 Post office, New York.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED MAN IN A REAL EState office. To one understanding the business thoroughly an extra inducement will be offered. Call at WOLF & CO.'S, 179 8th av.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED ENTRY CLERK, ONE familiar with entering watches, jewelry and fancy goods, and who writes rapidly and handsomely and is accurate; none others need apply. Address by letter only, with name, references and salary expected. FELLOWS & CO.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMpetent single man; best city reference. Address C. L., box 264 Herald office, or No. 2 West 13th st.

A FIRST CLASS COACHMAN CAN BE HAD FOR low wages; can milk and is willing to do anything required; best city reference. Address COACHMAN, box 54 Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN, LATELY LANDED, DESIRES A situation as coachman; would make himself generally useful; understands the care and treatment of horses; would go for small wages. Address T. H., Herald office.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, in city or country; is willing and obliging; good reference from last employer. Address J. B., box 201 Herald office.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE young man who thoroughly understands his business; best city reference from last employers. Address J. C., 25 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE MAN, A situation as coachman and groom; can milk, and is willing to make himself useful; good city reference. Address W., Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND GARdener by a young married man, who thoroughly understands his business; has first class references. Call on or address T. K., 216 West 27th st., room No. 3.

WANTED—SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND GROOM, by a Scotchman, in a private family; can refer to first class families. Call on or address D. T., 12 North Washington square.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

A YOUNG MAN, FROM 18 TO 20 YEARS OLD, WILLing to be generally useful, can find steady employment at Captain BOYLE'S billiard rooms, No. 1 Barclay st., corner Broadway.

A COLORED MAN OR WOMAN WANTED—AS GENeral servant for a small family; must be a good plain cook, with good recommendation. Apply at 675 Lexington av., corner 56th st.

A GERMAN, MARRIED MAN, WANTS A SITUATION as first class gardener; understands the care of greenhouses and graperies in all the branches; can give recommendations as to ability and honesty; desires to get a position on or before the 20th of this month. Address F. EDEN, box 118 Herald office.

FIRST CLASS CANVASSERS CAN GET AN OPPORTUnity to make handsome commissions on a popular selling stock by applying at NICHOLSON & BOUND'S, 41 Ann street.

GENTLEMEN WANTING STEADY OR TEMPORARY employment will address, for one week, W. H. VAN COTT & CO., box 221 Herald office.

TELEGRAPHY.—WANTED, A FEW PERSONS TO complete a class in telegraphy. The recent strikes afford excellent opportunities for good operators to obtain situations. TOWNSEND'S Business College, 186 Bowery.

WANTED—TWO YOUNG MEN TO OPEN OYSTERS who understand their business well. Apply for two days at 783 6th av.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, AT 53 WEST 11TH ST., A colored man as waiter, willing to make himself generally useful. Call from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO TAKE CARE OF A billiard room. Apply at Theatre Cafe, Booth's theatre, corner of 6th av. and 23d st.

WANTED—FIFTY AGENTS TO CANVASS NEW YORK and Brooklyn for a new enterprise of the highest respectability; $50 per day can be made by enterprising life insurance and real estate brokers. For full particulars call on G. G. GUILD, 442 Broadway, between 10 and 2.

THE TRADES.

A FIRST CLASS COAT HAND (SPECIALTY) CAN OBtain a permanent situation in an old established house on Broadway; must be a tasty and in every particular a good mechanic. To such an excellent opportunity can be given. Address, with real name and full particulars of last or present position, H. W., box 3,108 Post office.

NECKTIE MANUFACTURER WANTED—TO TAKE charge of a first class workroom. Address, with references, box 1,192 Post office.

TO COMPOSITORS.—A GOOD MALE TWO-THIRDER wanted. Apply at 62 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

THE TRADES.

TO BOOKBINDERS.—WANTED, TWO GOOD EXTRA finishers on printed work. Apply to CAMPBELL & ARMSTRONG, 39 and 41 Ann st.

TO BLEACHERS AND DYERS.—A STEADY MAN wants a situation as above; understands all kinds of muslins, flannels, &c.; is very useful around machinery; no objection to city or country. Address for a few days B. B., Herald office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED COFFIN TRIMMER. Apply at 237 Bowery.

WANTED—A GOOD BLIND PAINTER AND glazier; none but a first class workman. Apply to M. SAMILSON, 3d av. and 71st st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGINEER, TO RUN AN ENGINE or take charge of a boiler; is a machinist, gasfitter and carpenter; is willing to be generally useful. Address ENGINEER, Herald office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST CLASS MANUFACTURING jewelry house, an experienced designer and draughtsman. To one well qualified a good and permanent situation will be given. Give full address or state where interview may be had, JEWELRY, Herald office.

SALES AT AUCTION.

AUCTION NOTICE.—J. M. TAYLOR, AUCTIONEER.
$30,000 worth of
Magnificent Household Furniture,
rosewood Pianoforte, Drawing Room Suits,
Paintings, Statuary and many rare, costly Works of Art,
at public auction,
on this day, Monday, Jan. 10,
at the elegant residence 55 West Fifteenth street,
between Fifth and Sixth avenues,
sale commencing at 10½ o'clock.
The largest, richest assortment of Household Furniture offered at auction this season. Sale peremptory.
Drawing Rooms.
Superb set Drawing Room Furniture, covered crimson gold, green gold brocatel; Marqueterie bois de rose Cabinet, Encoignures, Tables, Jardinières, Étagères, Bookcase, Velvet Medallion Carpets, Chandeliers, Brocatel Lace Curtains, Bronze Clock, Pier, Oval Mantel Mirrors, artistic Bronze Statuary; Paintings by eminent artists; magnificent rosewood Pianoforte, celebrated maker; Music Cabinet; Hatstand, Stair Carpet; rosewood, walnut Dressing Bureaus, Bedsteads, Wardrobes; Commodes, en suite, style Louis XIV.; Hair, Spring Mattresses, Blankets, Sheets, Sofas, Chairs, Lounges, Turkish reclining Chairs, Dining Room Extension Table, Sideboard, Silver Castors, Tureens, Salvers, Dinner, Sea Service, Pitcher, Urn; Crystal, Ruby Glass Ware; Cutlery; Linen; French China Dinner, Tea Sets. Also the Furniture of the servants' apartments, Basement, Kitchen Furniture. N. B.—Parties wishing to attend this sale take Fifth avenue stages or Sixth avenue cars.

AUCTION.—RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR HOUSEKEEPers.
Large sale of over $20,000 worth
and over 500 lots by catalogue,
elegant city made Household Furniture,
two magnificent rosewood Pianofortes,
fine Oil Paintings, Works of Art, Bronzes, Clocks,
beautiful Parlor Suits, Cabinet bois de rose,
THIS (MONDAY) MORNING, Jan. 10,
at the elegant residence 12 East Tenth street,
between Broadway and Fifth avenue (near Fifth avenue),
commencing at 11 o'clock precisely.
EDWIN NICHOLS, Auctioneer, will sell all this elegant Furniture to the highest bidder, without reserve, consisting of Velvet, Brussels, Medallion Carpets; five elegant Parlor Suits, latest style, covered with the richest description satin brocatel, reps and plush; Turkish Easy Chairs, French Cabinet, Tables, Étagères, large Pier and Mantel Mirrors, brocatel and lace Curtains, Library Desk, Bookcase; rosewood and walnut Chamber Suits, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Bolsters, Pillows, Blankets, Sheets, Sofas, Rockers, Lounges, Chairs, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Wardrobes, walnut Sideboard, Extension Table, rich cut Glass, China and Silver Ware, Table Cutlery; all the Furniture of the servants' apartment. N. B.—Reliable men in attendance to cart or pack goods for purchasers. Parties wishing to attend this sale take Broadway stages or University place cars.

AUCTION AT 118 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET.
E. NICHOLS & CO., Auctioneers.
Over $15,000 worth of handsome household Furniture at public auction at the large private residence, 118 Twenty-sixth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, this (Monday) morning, January 10, at 10½ o'clock. Magnificent rosewood 7⅓ octave Pianoforte; beautiful Parlor Suits, covered with green and gold and crimson and gold satin brocatel, reps and haircloths; Tables, Étagères, Curtains, Mirrors, Clocks, Paintings, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, spring and hair Mattresses, Beds, Linen, Sideboard, Extension Tables, Dining Chairs, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Glass, China and Silver Ware, Cutlery, &c. Sale positive. By order of Charles Young.

A SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE.
JAMES JENKINS, Auctioneer, will sell at public auction, on Wednesday and Thursday, 12th and 13th, commencing each day at 11 o'clock prompt, at the large Sleigh, Carriage and Harness emporium, northeast corner Forty-second street and Broadway, consisting in part of top and open Wagons, Albany and Portland Sleighs, Robes, Bells, Blankets, single and double Harness. Also 150 dozen Whitebone Whips, which will be sold to the highest bidder without any reservation whatever, as the premises have been leased to other parties and possession must be given by the 19th inst. Sale positive, rain or shine.

AUCTION NOTICE.—113 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 6TH av. THIS DAY (Monday morning), commencing at 10½ o'clock, over 400 lots, by catalogue.
LUKE FITZGERALD, Auctioneer, will sell to highest bidder all magnificent Household Goods, &c., consisting of rosewood Pianoforte, Stool, Cover, cost $700; elegant Parlor Suits, brocatel; centre Tables, Brussels and three ply Carpets, Bronzes, Oil Paintings, Statuary, Vases, Étagères, Bookcases, Pier Mirrors, Bedroom Suits, style XIV.; Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Wardrobes, Sofas, Chairs, Rockers, Extension Tables, Buffet, China, Glass, Silver Ware, Kitchen Furniture, &c. Sale positive. In lots; goods boxed and shipped.

AUCTION SALE.
IMPORTANT SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES AND LASTINGS, ON TUESDAY, JANUARY 11,
at 10½ o'clock.
We will sell as above a very choice
assortment of
BOOTS AND SHOES IN VARIETY.
Also some sixty pieces Lastings and Serges,
adapted to manufacturers' use.
AARON CLAFLIN & CO., Auctioneers,
18 Murray street and 21 Park place.

A. B. WALDRON & CO., AUCTIONEERS—SALESrooms 168 Liberty street, will sell by auction, on Tuesday, at 11 o'clock, a splendid assortment of Furniture, Desks, Bedding, Crockery, &c. Particulars to-morrow.

ART NOTICE.—BY P. LEVY, AUCTIONEER.—OIL Paintings.—Will sell, at auction, on Monday, January 10, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Artists' Salesroom, 80 Nassau street, a very choice collection of framed Oil Paintings, by eminent American and European artists, including works by Spencer, Hartwick, Rosanne, Penzini, Mier, &c., &c. Paintings and Frames sold together.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—EBEN HATHEWAY, auctioneer, will sell Friday, January 14, at 11 o'clock, on premises 5–7 East Tenth street, the whole Personal Property of the late Peter Hamill, deceased, consisting of Household Furniture, Watch, Horse, Wagons, Platform Scales and Tools, Personal Effects, &c. By order of Henry F. Hamill, Administrator.

BENJAMIN P. FAIRCHILD, AUCTIONEER.—ON MONday, January 10, 1870, at 10 A. M., at 21 Bond street, genteel Household Furniture, consisting of black walnut Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Hair and Straw Mattresses, Feather Beds, Pillows, hair cloth Sofas, Chairs, marble top Tables, black walnut Buffet, Étagère, mirror back; Chairs, Rockers, Wardrobes, Dining Table, enamelled Bedroom Suits, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Oilcloths, Hat Stand, Crockery, Kitchen Utensils, &c., &c.

BY ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER.
Office and Salesroom, 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, DESKS, SAFES, &C.
LARGE COLLECTION OF THE FEATHERED TRIBE,
INDIGENOUS TO THE EASTERN STATES,
ELEGANTLY MOUNTED AND CLASSIFIED.
The great auction house of
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL
Will sell on Wednesday, January 12, at 10½ o'clock, at their Salesroom, 37 Nassau street, a large assortment of Household Furniture.
Also a fine collection of Stuffed Birds, natives of the Eastern States.

BENJ. F. THEALL, AUCTIONEER.
Household Furniture, Pianoforte,
Carpets, &c.
BARKER & THEALL will sell by auction, Tuesday, January 11, 1870, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 8 Cortlandt street.
A general assortment of Parlor, Bedroom and Dining Room Furniture; rosewood and walnut Parlor Suits, marble top Tables, Bookcases, fine walnut and mahogany Bedsteads, Bureaus, Wardrobes, enamelled Bedroom Suits, Mattresses, good Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, &c. Also mahogany Pianoforte.
Catalogues early morning of sale.

ENGRAVINGS, PORTRAITS, &C., AT AUCTION.
Monday evening, January 10, at 7½ o'clock, sale of a fine collection of Engraved Portraits, Steel Engravings, &c., comprising over 10,000, suitable for illustrating, &c.; also very valuable Autographs. Catalogues ready. Engravings on exhibition.
Wednesday and Thursday evenings, January 12 and 13, at 7 o'clock, sale of fine English Books; standard, illustrated and juvenile works. See catalogue.
LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers,
Clinton Hall, Astor place.

EBEN HATHEWAY, AUCTIONEER.—BANKRUPT sale of 10,000 yards Sheeting, Shirt Linens, Flannels, Hosiery, Notions, Watches, Cutlery, &c., commencing Monday, 10th, at 11 o'clock, at 50 Vesey street.
J. SOUBURY, Assignee.

J. P. TRAVER, AUCTIONEER.
Tools and Machinery of Fulton Iron Works,
Cherry street, between Colear sand East streets.
TRAVER & ESLER, office 58 Liberty street, will sell on Thursday, January 20, 1870, at 10½ o'clock, the Stock, Tools and Patterns of the above works, the accumulation of twenty-six years, of a first class steam engine and boiler works, viz:—Lathes, Planers, Drilling Machines, Bolt Cutters, Anvils, Sledges, Blowers, Forges, Blacksmith Tools, Boiler Shop Punches, Shears, Rollers, Riveting Machines, Cranes, Cupolas, Ladles, Carriages, Engines, Boilers, miscellaneous Tools, Fixtures, &c. Catalogues now ready at the works or office of auctioneers.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER.
Marshal's sale.
By virtue of several executions I will sell on Monday, January 10, 1870, at 11 o'clock, at No. 1 North William street, consisting of 93 dozen Merino Shirts and Drawers, 12½ dozen Ladies' Merino Hose, 119 dozen Ladies' White Hose, 58 dozen Ladies' ribbed Wool Hose, assorted colors.
JOHN H. HILLIER, Marshal.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER.
Marshal's Sale.
By virtue of an execution I will sell on Monday, Jan. 10, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at 217 West Forty-first street, one sorrel Trotting Mare. JOHN H. HILLIER, Marshal.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER.
Mortgage Sale.
By virtue of a chattel mortgage I will sell on Tuesday, Jan. 11, at 1 o'clock P. M., at No. 1,004 Second avenue, the Fixtures of a Liquor Store, Counters, Glasses, Barrels, Chairs, Tables, Store Fixtures, &c. Also the Lease of the Premises.
CHARLES F. WATTS, Attorney for Mortgagee.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER.
Wednesday, January 12,
at 10½ o'clock, at 12 Frankfort street, mortgage sale of the Effects of a Soda Water Establishment, consisting of Soda Water Apparatus, Bottling Machine, Mill, 110 dozen empty Bottles, empty Cases, Office Desks, Fixtures, &c.
FRED. LIMMER, Attorney for Mortgagee.
Immediately after the elegant black walnut Fixtures, marble Counter, &c., of a barroom; iron Boiler, steam Gauge, &c.

MORTGAGE SALE.
New and second hand Furniture.
A. M. CRISTALER & SON, Auctioneers, 427 Broadway, will sell, on Tuesday, January 11, at 10½ o'clock, mahogany, rosewood and walnut Dressing Bureaus, Bedsteads, Washstands, Centre and Card Tables, Sofas, Couches, Lounges, Sideboards, Dining Room, Parlor and Library Chairs, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Carpets, Mirrors, Oil Paintings, Engravings, Wardrobes, Armoirs, Bookcases, Étagères, Bronze Figures, Mantel Ornaments, and various other articles for housekeeping. Dealers and others invited. Also, to pay advance, a lot of Walnut Bedsteads, several Parlor Suits and Frames in the wood.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—R. FIELD, AUCTIONEER, WILL sell this day, at 10 o'clock, at foot of Delancey street, East river, the Barge S. Skinner. By order.
P. FEENEY, City Marshal.

SALES AT AUCTION.

MARSHAL'S SALE—FURNITURE.—R. FIELD, AUCtioneer, 185 Chatham street, will sell on Monday, at 11 o'clock, a lot of Furniture, consisting of Bureaus, Bedsteads, Sofas, Chairs, Tables, Bookcases, Wardrobes, &c. Also Counters, Shelving, Crockery, Glassware, Stoves, Cooking Utensils, &c. Also Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Feather Beds, Mattresses, Pillows, &c. Also two Iron Safes. By order of P. Feeney, City Marshal.

MORTGAGE SALE—HOTEL FURNITURE, &C.—RICHARD WALTERS, Auctioneer, will sell on Monday, at 10½ o'clock, at 759 Broadway, a quantity of Household Furniture. JOHN T. STEWART, Attorney for Mortgagee.

RICHARD WALTERS, AUCTIONEER.—MARSHAL sale Furniture, Carpets, Mattresses, assorted Goods, Oils, &c.—Will sell this day (Monday), at 11 o'clock, at 17 East Broadway, a quantity of assorted Household Furniture, Carpets and Mattresses; 8 barrels Oil Paint Varnish; Bitters, Bar Fixtures and a variety of other goods, &c.
JOHN T. STEWART, Marshal.
Also, for account of F. T. Abberley, administrator, a quantity of Screws, Moulds and other goods.

SHERIFF'S SALE—LIQUORS, BAR FIXTURES, &C.—RICHARD WALTERS, Auctioneer, will sell this day (Monday), at 11 o'clock, at 27 East Broadway, a quantity of Bourbon and other Whiskeys, in barrels; also assorted Liquors in bottles; Bar Fixtures, &c.
JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.
J. J. GUMBLETON, Deputy.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, AUCTIONEER, OFFICE NO. 6 City Hall place, will sell on Tuesday, 11th inst., at 10½ o'clock, the entire Furniture contained in house at 207 East Broadway; splendid French plate Mirrors, Carpets, mahogany Parlor Furniture; Furniture of 18 bedrooms, as good as new; Oilcloths, fine Hat Rack, Marble Slab, Kitchen and Dining Room Furniture, Cutlery, Crockery, &c., &c.

W. C. RULE, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL ON TUESday, January 11, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the store of Charles V. White, 10 Murray street, the following goods, without reserve, to pay advances, viz.—500 doz. cans Oyster, Butter, Stable and other Pails; canned Fruits, assorted; Brandy, in cases and casks; fine Sherry in bond, Claret in cases, Farina, Cologne, Brushes, assorted Gas Fixtures, Velocipedes, Boots and Shoes and lot of Household Furniture.

WM. WITTERS, AUCTIONEER—SELLS THIS DAY, AT 2 o'clock, at 454 Canal street, three Parlor Suits in rich coverings, French Plate Mirrors, Centre and Extension Tables, Bookcase, Wardrobes, Lounges, Easy, Rocking and other Chairs; Chamber Suits in black walnut, mahogany and enamelled; Beds and Bedding, Toilet, China, Glass, Silver Ware; Stoves, 50 or 60 fine second hand Carpets, Oilcloths, Stoves and everything for housekeeping; also a Liquor Store for sale, in Eighth ward; also one up town. Inquire at 454 Canal street.

WILLIAM WITTERS, AUCTIONEER—SELLS ON Monday, January 10, at 10½ o'clock, at 569 Hudson street, corner Eleventh street, in lots, the contents of a first class Billiard and Liquor Saloon, consisting of two Billiard Tables, Cues, Balls, &c.; two Bars, back bar with glass closets; Beer Pump, Oyster Stand, Settees, Tables, Chairs and everything necessary for a first class saloon. Dealers and the trade especially invited.

FOR SALE.

A RARE CHANCE.—A HOTEL, RESTAURANT AND Bar, near railroad depot, now making money, as will be shown, but must be sold or relet at once, as the present proprietor's health compels him to go South immediately. Whole particulars given by addressing a note to A. B. C., Herald office.

A LOT OF HERRING'S, MARVIN'S, WILDER'S AND Lillie's second hand Safes; also the new patent "cut-off" Safe, for sale cheap.
AMERICAN STEAM SAFE CO., 300 Broadway.

A BARGAIN.—STOCK AND FIXTURES, LONG Lease of a Lager Beer and Liquor, Saloon Grocery Store, good house, large stable; low rent; license to May; price $150. Address H. BENSON, Pelham Post office, Westchester county, N. Y.

A FIRST CLASS UP TOWN CORNER LIQUOR STORE for sale cheap—Good lease; low rent; on one of the best avenues in the city. Apply for two days to WILLIAM ABBOTT, No. 6 City Hall place.

A.—FOR SALE, RESTAURANTS, LIQUOR STORES, Billiard Saloons, Oyster Saloons, Bakeries, Confectioneries, Groceries, Hotels, Market Stands, Pickle Stands, Butter Stands, fine Harness Business.
MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A.—VERY NICE LITTLE GROCERY FOR SALE; westside; good Stock, Fixtures, Lease, business; living apartments, four rooms; rent only $25; price $350.
CAMPBELL & CO., 329 Bowery.

A.—FOR SALE, A FIRST CLASS CORNER LIQUOR Store on Third avenue; good Lease; cheap rent. Apply to P. GAFFNEY & CO., Auctioneers, 225 Bowery.

A BUTCHER SHOP FOR SALE—NEATLY FITTED up, doing a good cash trade; satisfactory reasons given. Apply at No. 2 Clarkson street, corner Varick.

A NO. 1 BUTCHER SHOP FOR SALE—DOING A good cash business; sold in consequence of going out of the business. Apply to J. GAGNEY, 515 Washington street.

A FINE OPPORTUNITY.—FOR SALE, AN OPTICIAN'S Store, on Broadway, doing a good business, elegantly fitted; Lease, Stock and Fixtures very low and on good terms. Address OPTICIAN, Herald office.

CANAL STORE AND STABLES FOR SALE—AT BOUND Brook, N. J., on Delaware and Raritan Canal; good chance for a man of small capital to make money. Address or inquire of L. J. MARTIN, Bound Brook.

DRUG STORES FOR SALE—ON BROADWAY, THIRD, Sixth and Seventh avenues, Bowery, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Elizabeth, Paterson and Jamaica. Prices from $700 to $15,000. RUFUS K. MOHARG, 77 Cedar street.

DRUG FIXTURES FOR SALE—FOR SALE CHEAP, at half the original cost, a complete set of Drug Fixtures, in good condition and in movable order. Inquire of J. W. KETCHAM, No. 1 Passaic Building, Belleville, N. J., or of J. B. LEE, No. 721 Broad street, Newark N. J.

FOR SALE—A GRAIN ELEVATOR IN GOOD CONdition. Will be sold on reasonable terms by applying at the office of S. R. HALSAY, pier No. 6 North river.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED BOOKBINDERY, with machinery, stamps and furnishing tools, in fact, every thing to carry on a first class extra business. Apply to WALKER & CO., 24 Ann street, or to J. R. HOOLE & SON, 75 Duane street.

FOR SALE—A DRUG STORE; FIRST CLASS, FIT up; well located. All particulars at the store, 333 Grand street, Brooklyn, E. D.

FOR SALE—STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A FIRST class custom and ready made Clothing Store, on the Hudson; established twenty years; owner going South. Address LUCAS, Herald office.

FOR SALE—AN ENTIRE AND COMPLETE MANUfacturing Establishment, of 30 Power Looms, of single and double shuttles, with winding and warping machines, &c., with a valuable Lease on premises; best location in the city. Address L. D., box 825 Post office.

FOR SALE—ON ACCOUNT OF DEPARTURE FOR Europe, a finely situated Lager Beer, Wines, Liquors and Lunch Room; long lease. Apply at 245 Eighth avenue.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS PAYING CORNER Liquor Store on leading avenue; whole House; cheap rent; price $700. Apply to P. GAFFNEY & CO., Auctioneers, 225 Bowery, until sold.

FOR SALE—A WELL STOCKED BOOT AND SHOE Store, with good Fixtures; good reasons for selling. Inquire in store, 139 Court street, Brooklyn.

GRIST MILL FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN; NEAR the Rondout and Oswego Railroad; terms easy. Address D. A. MALLETT, Margaretville, Delaware county, N. Y.

RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE CHEAP, THE LEASE and Fixtures of a nice store, with dwelling, in the best business part of Sixth avenue. Apply at 289 Sixth avenue.

RESTAURANT FOR SALE—LEASE, FIXTURES AND Good Will of a Restaurant, doing a successful business, down town; to be sold on account of illness of proprietor. PHELPS, FALLON & CO., 135 Broadway, under Home Insurance Co.

SAFES, SAFES—CLEARING OUT SALES.—FOR THE next 15 days the entire stock of Lillie's Burglar and Fireproof Safes will be sold at cost for cash. No. 3 Park place.

INSTRUCTION.

AT $5 EACH.—BOOKKEEPING, WRITING, ARITHmetic, Grammar, Spelling; day and evening ladies' department; Telegraphy, French and German; private instruction. THOMPSON'S Business College, 20 Fourth avenue, opposite Cooper Institute.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—FRENCH, SPANISH, Italian, Latin, pure pronunciation and thorough instruction, by experienced professors. Classes will be formed Tuesday, January 11. TOWNSEND'S Business College, 186 Bowery.

AT TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 186 BOWery.—Private instruction day and evening, in Telegraphy, Bookkeeping, Writing, Business Calculations, French, German, Spanish, Shorthand, Drawing and English branches. Ladies' department.

A GOOD HANDWRITING TAUGHT TO ALL, OLD and young, in ten lessons, by OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, the reputed penman of America. College, Booth's building, Sixth avenue and Twenty-third street.

COUNTING HOUSE INSTRUCTION.—YOUNG MEN received day and evening, this week, at greatly reduced terms. Specialties—Penmanship and Bookkeeping.
GOLDSMITH'S College, Booth's Building.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 873 and 875 Broadway, corner Eighteenth street, over Aitken & Miller's, is now open day and evening for private instruction in Bookkeeping, Writing, Arithmetic, Correspondence, &c. Messrs. Dolbear aim to make this the best commercial institution in this country. N. B.—A private parlor is reserved exclusively for ladies.

ELOCUTION.—LESSONS GIVEN IN THIS USEFUL and ornamental branch of education at moderate charges, by a teacher of standing and experience. Address box 3,951 Post office.

FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH AND ENGLISH THOroughly taught by Professor J. WUNDERMAN, 669 Broadway. Terms $15 per quarter. Lessons given at either pupil's residence or my own. Private instruction.

FRENCH CONVERSATION AND LITERATURE BY Professor PARRAIN, graduate of the Catholic University of Louvain and Normal School of Paris, teacher at the University of New York, 26 Bond street.

GOLDSMITH'S WRITING COLLEGE, BOOTH'S BUILDing, Sixth avenue and Twenty-third street.—The best and cheapest college in the city; separate parlors for ladies. Private instruction. Call for circulars.

GOLDSMITH'S COLLEGE OF PENMANSHIP AND Bookkeeping.—Established 1838.—Ladies or gentlemen may receive private or class lessons at hours suiting their convenience. Full success guaranteed to all.

LADIES' WRITING CLASSES COMMENCE THIS DAY, at 11 and 4 o'clock; a good hand taught in ten lessons; terms $5. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH'S Writing College, Booth's building.

LADIES DESIRING PRIVATE INSTRUCTION IN THE English branches and penmanship can secure the services of an experienced teacher by addressing INSTRUCTION, Herald office.

PARIS.—INSTITUTION ACHET DE MASSY, FOR young ladies, conducted by Mme. MIGNARD, 87 Rue des Belles Feuilles Arc de Triomphe; a comfortable house, large garden, superior education; separate apartments for ladies desirous of learning French.

WANTED—PUPILS IN FRENCH AND GERMAN OR English, by a competent young lady; references exchanged. Address K., station F.

WANTED—LESSONS IN GERMAN IN EXCHANGE for English. Address H., station F.

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NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed NEW YORK HERALD.

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Letters and packages should be properly sealed.

THE DAILY HERALD, *published every day in the year.* Four cents per copy. Annual subscription price $12.

Volume XXXV.....No.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE WRITING ON THE WALL.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st.—THE BUSYBODY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—GRAND ROMANTIC DRAMA OF RUY BLAS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—Matinee daily. Performance every evening.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—TOM AND JERRY—IRISH OUTLAW—ROBERT MACAIRE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—OURS.

THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street.—THE BURLESQUE OF BAD DIGGEY.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and 23d st.—LENGARD'S BURLESQUE COMBINATION.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th ave.—HAMLET.

WAVERLEY THEATRE, No. 728 Broadway.—MUSIC, MIRTH AND MYSTERY.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—THE LOTTERY OF LIFE.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELSY, &c.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO ACTS, &c.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th st.—BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY, NEGRO ACTS, &c.—"HASH."

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES, &c.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS—IL BAGIO AFRICANO, &c.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

LADIES' NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618½ Broadway.—FEMALES ONLY IN ATTENDANCE.

New York, Monday, January 10, 1870.

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8—Washington: Inevitable Destiny of St. Domingo; Trouble in Prospect for Tennessee—Brooklyn City—George Francis Train at Tammany Hall—Religious: Services in the Churches Yesterday—Shipping Intelligence—Advertisements.

ST. DOMINGO AND ANNEXATION.—Our news from Washington relative to the project for the annexation of St. Domingo to the United States is interesting. It contains the most important stipulations in the treaty which will shortly be submitted to the Senate.

THE EFFECTS OF PUBLIC RETRENCHMENT.—President Grant, it is stated, proposes to recommend to Congress an increase of the free list in the tariff and tax bills. Having paid off in the ten months of his administration eighty millions of the public debt, he now proposes to give the people some of the benefits of his economy.

THE REASSEMBLING OF CONGRESS.—The two houses of Congress, after their liberal Christmas and New Year holiday recess, reassemble for business in their respective chambers to day. From the accumulation of the materials meantime we expect an unusually heavy budget of bills and resolutions in both houses, and an active beginning of the work of the session.

A CRISIS IN TENNESSEE.—The State Constitutional Convention of Tennessee meets to-day. It has a large conservative majority, and its intention is supposed by radical Congressmen to be a complete overthrow of all legislation under the Brownlow rule, a withdrawal of the suffrage from the negroes and an annulling of the State ratification of the fourteenth amendment. The radical Congressmen from the State are prepared to resist this revolutionary movement by a move as revolutionary—to have the State remanded to military control, on the plea of having broken faith with the federal government.

A NEW NAME FOR ROBBERY.—We published yesterday an extract from a letter dated at Boniface, December 24, giving the statement that "on the 22d inst. the Winnipeg insurgents forced a loan of eight hundred and fifty pounds sterling from the Hudson Bay Company under protest." But an additional statement by Governor McTavish, in a letter dated at Fort Garry, December 25, showed that with the Winnipeg revolutionists "forced loan" is but a new name for robbery. The Governor declares that the loan in question was obtained by the insurgents carrying off the company's safe, which contained the above mentioned amount. Now, in Mexico and in the revolutionary States of South America a forced loan is simply a levy to which the citizens are subjected by the leaders of the party that happens for the moment to be in power. The Winnipeg half-breeds, however, borrowing a hint from the burglars and railway managers in New York, have manifestly improved on the system of their half-breed brethren in Spanish America.

Important Exhibit of the Cuban Negotiations—The Approaching Settlement.

We submit to our readers this morning, in our Washington despatches, a carefully prepared summing up of the negotiations between the United States and Spain on the Cuban question since the appointment of General Sickles as our Minister at Madrid. Although from a mistaken departure, as we think, the initial and successive steps and incidents in these negotiations, as detailed in this statement, make the whole case perfectly clear and consistent in reference to the course pursued by Mr. Secretary Fish and our Minister and in reference also to the embarrassments of the Spanish government.

The preliminary proposition of General Sickles on the 3d of September last to the provisional government at Madrid, it thus appears, was simply the friendly offices of the United States in behalf of an amicable settlement between Spain and the Cuban revolutionists. This offer being favorably received, our Minister, pursuant to instructions, next submitted a basis of settlement, embracing four propositions:—First, Cuban independence; second, indemnity to Spain; third, the abolition of slavery; fourth, the cessation of hostilities. The proposed indemnity to Spain, to be guaranteed by the United States, in plain English, was the payment of one hundred millions of dollars for the island. In answer to these propositions Señor Silvela, the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs, submitted as an indispensable condition precedent that the Cubans lay down their arms, and that next the question of a separation from Spain be submitted to the people of the island in an election under the Spanish authorities. Mr. Fish could not entertain these propositions, and thought that the election under the conditions suggested would be a mockery. Finally, the propositions from Spain assumed this shape:—First, a disarming by the Cubans; second, indemnity to Spain for Spanish property destroyed, to be guaranteed by the United States; third, a free election to the Cubans on the question of separation from Spain; fourth, a general amnesty.

These four propositions against the four submitted by General Sickles give us the condition in which the negotiations stand at this time. Nothing further has been done towards striking a balance between the high contracting parties. It seems to be understood, however, that the internecine difficulties of Spain have compelled the present government to deal with this Cuban question with extreme caution; that any definitive movement to relinquish on any terms the "Ever Faithful Island" would be apt to fuse the republican party, the Church party (comprising the adherents of Isabella), the Carlists and all the rival personal factions of the peninsula in a common cause against the *de facto* government; but that with a strong government established under Serrano or Prim, for instance, the transfer of the island from Spain to the United States may be readily accomplished. Meantime, it appears from an impartial reconnoissance of the island made by our Consul General Plumb in person, that the rebellion is substantially at an end; that the insurgents are reduced to a few thousand bushwhackers scattered about in the mountains, incapable of anything beyond petty guerrilla operations, which may be prolonged indefinitely to no purpose.

We are, then, on the Cuban question reduced to the alternative of awaiting the establishment of a strong government in Spain. When will that be? This is a question hard to answer; but as the Spanish government *pro tem.* has apparently exhausted itself in its efforts to secure an outside volunteer for King or Regent, a *coup d'état* on the part of General Prim is hourly expected. After such *coup d'etat*, if a Napoleonic success, the necessities of Prim in the matter of cash will probably leave him no other resource than the sale of Cuba for the one hundred millions awaiting him in the unrecalled offer of our government through General Sickles. Dealing with things as they are, the cause of the Cubans is lost as a basis of action and as a balance of power, and our only course now appears to be to await the upshot of events in Spain.

General Grant, in other words, has permitted a golden opportunity to slip through his fingers. A little dash would have fixed it. We can see, in all the details of this business, no cause of complaint against General Sickles. On the contrary, in obedience to his instructions, he has acted throughout with remarkable fidelity and discretion, whatever may be said upon small technicalities, which signify nothing. The great mistake was made at Washington in the outset in utterly ignoring the resolution adopted by the unanimous vote of the House of Representatives at the close of the last session of Congress, a resolution which would have been seconded by the Senate had the session continued even one day longer. That resolution, in the absence of Congress, and by the unanimous voice of the representatives of the American people, gave the President full authority to concede belligerent rights to the Cubans in his discretion. Had he assumed the responsibility to act accordingly he would have been supported by Congress and the American people, and the Cuban question would have been settled within ninety days.

But what of the Alabama claims? Would not the recognition of Cespedes have been the recognition of Admiral Semmes? Oh, ye of little faith! Oh, that ye knew the age we live in! That recognition of Semmes was the apprehension in the State Department, and, moreover, Mr. Senator Sumner professed to have his misgivings of the maintenance of slavery in the Cuban republic. Still, the whole Cuban problem resolves into this:—The island, which was fairly within our reach, without money and without price, we shall probably be able to purchase for one hundred millions of dollars in the event of the establishment of a strong government in Spain. It is only the difference between shaping and awaiting the drift of events, which was and is the difference between the Bonapartes and the Bourbons.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH NEW YEAR'S.—Mr. Beecher stated at Plymouth church yesterday that he would continue his New Year's calls next Wednesday. We would suggest to the reverend gentleman that he is extending his revels rather too far into the new year. Everybody has fully recovered from the dissipation of that day except himself.

Health Officer of the Port.

We trust that no mistake will be made at Albany in regard to the appointment of a Health Officer for this port. It is pretty plain what we want, and of the several men whose names have been mentioned in this connection there is but one who can be accepted as meeting the requirements of the case. Here is a clear issue for the Governor, and he should understand that when a proper and even eminently fit man is a candidate for position as against half a dozen others who, by comparison, are so many impossibles, in such circumstances it will not do to proffer to the public explanations and excuses in lieu of the straightforward act of appointment. Nothing can be taken as an equivalent in such a case. An intelligent people cannot tolerate such an explanation as that a good appointment has failed because the place was bargained away in a sense adverse to that appointment. The explanation is an additional offence. Bad appointments to important places are bad enough, but when they are deliberately defended on grounds that assume the public offices to be the property of the politicians we have to face something worse than the worst appointment ever made.

Some time ago we published a conversation with Mr. Peter B. Sweeny. One of his remarks that was best founded in common sense and acute political philosophy was a criticism of General Grant, to the effect that he had entered upon office not as a trustee, but as if the Presidency and its legitimate power for conferring honors and emoluments were his private property. This covers the whole ground of the relations of the people to those who hold offices that have the prerogative of appointment to other offices. They hold as trustees under a moral obligation of the most sacred kind to fill such places from consideration of the public will, and it is an indefensible appropriation for them to proceed on other grounds. We hope that Mr. Sweeny still holds to his own wholesome view of this case; and as he is supposed to be a man of some influence among those now in power at Albany, it may perhaps not be too much for the public to expect, and even require, at his hands that he will say a word in support of his principle in its application to the very important post of Health Officer. Otherwise, and if in the distribution of offices here we see flagrant violations of this rule, the public may suppose that in the event of our metropolis ever furnishing a President to the country he may not do better than others have done.

We do not believe it possible to name for the Health Officer of this port a man more fit than Dr. Carnochan, while we are sure that all others yet named are entirely his inferiors in every qualification for the place. He is a man of national reputation, and as the welfare of our commerce is a national concern, only such a one should be entrusted with the great power over our trade that the Health Officer must necessarily wield. He has been for twenty years surgeon-in-chief of the State Emigrant Hospital here, under the presidency of Mr. Gulian C. Verplanck, and while this fact is an eloquent testimonial to his satisfactory relations with some of the best men of the community, it also implies a special experience of the greatest value. Into his general qualifications as a man of science and large and general culture it would be superfluous to enter.

It is an additional praise to any man to say that his nomination to an honorable place meets with opposition. But it has been inquired why the profession here are comparatively silent on this subject. It is characteristic of the profession that it is always silent on such subjects unless especially called out, and we believe that this very inquiry has already drawn forth in Dr. Carnochan's favor the warmest expressions from a large number of the most eminent men in the profession. If the expression is not universal it is doubtless because the Doctor was never a member of that secret medical society whose existence in this city was publicly reprobated so long ago as 1830, and which, being organized especially to secure to its members a monopoly of the honors and advantages open to professional men, naturally looks with no favor on such an appointment as the one proposed.

The French Magna Charta.

French reform progresses rapidly and in a very enlightened direction under the Ollivier Ministry. The newspaper press is rendered healthily free, permission having been given for the sale of all journals in the streets of the cities, so that the people will really have the censorship in their own hands, as they need not patronize immoral or insignificant newspapers. Algeria is to be represented in the Legislature. The magistracy is exhorted to "maintain its dignity and above all keep justice clear from politics," a judicial motto which might be more generally adopted with honorable advantage in countries hitherto supposed to be far more advanced in the path of free progress than France. Financial joint stock speculations and combinations are condemned by the Executive. The army is to be reduced and its internal disciplinary system remodelled. Ministers will submit a statement of the internal and external condition of the empire to the Parliament to-day, so that it may be hopefully anticipated that the great French revolution has been worked very nearly "to its legitimate conclusion," and that the "edifice" of national liberty is almost "crowned" for the French people.

THE "GLORIOUS EIGHTH OF JANUARY."—In the good old democratic times, when a silver dollar was as big as a cart wheel and Old Hickory's "Battle of New Orleans" was a great thing in our annals of war, the anniversary of that glorious day was a sort of Fourth of July to the rejoicing democracy from Tammany Hall to Texas. But it has almost died out as a democratic day of jubilee. Last Saturday, for instance, instead of a grand assemblage in the Tammany Wigwam, we had the cheap display of the hanging out of the flags over the City Hall. The day elsewhere was recognized by the Kentucky Legislature, by the Indiana democracy in their State Convention, by the old soldiers of 1812 at St. Louis, and by Madam Edward A. Pollard (late of the Southern Confederacy) at Washington, and that is about all. "Times change, and men change with them," and "so pass away all the glories of this world."

The Austrian Empire of the Present Day—Count Beust's Report to the Herald—Our Special Correspondence from Vienna.

The most marked and remarkable attestation of the power of the independent newspaper press, as well as the most graceful tribute which has ever come from abroad as the reward of free American journalistic enterprise, appears in our columns to-day. It is embraced in our special letters from Vienna, dated the 20th and 21st of December, in which the writer reports his reception by the Austrian statesman, Count Beust, details the conversation which ensued, and proceeds to illustrate the actual present condition of the empire in the words of his Excellency the Chancellor as they fell from his lips. We class this event as the "most remarkable attestation of the power of the independent press." We use the words intelligently and knowingly. In their expression we do not lose sight of the fact that we have already in a special correspondence from Berlin formally introduced consolidated Germany to the people of the United States, Count Bismarck appearing in our pages as the spokesman of the redeemed and reconstructed nationality. Free Italy has been placed before our readers, in a special communication from Florence, as she was described by her Premier, General Count Menebrea, who spoke without reserve to our representative of her hopes and her distractions, her past and present, her industrial resources and debts, her politics, diplomacy and religion, her movement forward and the agencies which impede it, her democracy and royal dynasty, her friends and her enemies, both imperialistic and clerical.

Such communications, coming from such sources, were pleasing as honorable rewards of our enterprise, but did not at all surprise us. Germany stands before the world a living, breathing monument of the indestructibility of free thought and free speech. She is cosmopolitan in her associations and universal in her ideas. She renews and perpetuates herself in her public schools and utilizes her mind by steam and electricity. She is at home everywhere, and peculiarly so as a colonist and citizen on the American Continent. Speaking to the HERALD Count Bismarck was speaking to Young Germany abroad, and to a great extent perfecting the Panslavism of a race by the universalism of our communion taken from the fountain head. Italy has not forgotten the glories of ancient Venice. Premier Menebrea looked back to the era of the Doges, its independence, simplicity and love of justice. Passing the gloom of the Middle Ages, he came at once to the time of Cavour, standing forth himself as the representative of the national sequences which have ensued from Solferino and Villafranca, as well as from a temporary neglect of the cardinal national maxim that "who would be free themselves must strike the blow." His report was, consequently, tinctured slightly with a patriotic melancholy, but still spoken in hopeful words, and in the full conviction that good must ensue from its publication in America. Germany and Italy, consequently, approved at once of our newspaper plan for the obliteration of the executive "red tape" system of government routine despatches, and has endorsed the attempts which we had made for placing the nations in an every day correspondence, and thus annihilating boundary lines and oceans, besides obliterating executive platforms and party political combinations.

To-day we restore Austria to herself, and enable Count Beust to set her right before the world. Her imperialism, which has hitherto frowned on many peoples and strode over many a battle field in haughty triumph, lowers its ensign in acknowledgment of the spirit of material progress. The Power which would scarcely retire from the Quadrilateral sheathes, as it were, its sword and comes down to the practical work of making itself better understood by the peoples through our columns. Count Beust, himself a stranger amid her variegated nationalities, appreciates the force and effect of a candid statement to the American people, and, as will be seen in the correspondence, casts away his official cares completely and enters on the conversation with a peculiar *bonhomie*. He acknowledges a national reason for his explanation, and scarcely conceals his conviction that Count Bismarck, of Prussia, had got a little ahead of him in the recuperative work—the publication of a first international plea in our pages. Chancellor Beust takes occasion also to declare his personal feeling towards Bismarck—a most interesting episode, the first attempt perhaps which has been made from either side towards the complete reconciliation of two of the greatest minds of the Old World. It would be useless to attempt to recapitulate the points of Count Beust's conversation. The dialogue in its completeness makes the present history of a mighty empire, and will therefore command the attention of our readers in its entirety. The populations of the Austrian empire, their divergent interests and manifold demands, the mode of government, the condition of the press, the army, the Church, the Concordat, the relations with Rome, the attitude observed towards the Ecumenical Council and the insurrection in Bulgaria were all discussed with equal freedom. Count Beust was made fully aware that his words and opinions would be reproduced in the HERALD, and really summed up the situation in his democratic reply:—"You are free to do it, sir; as free as I am in the habit of speaking my mind on all occasions. I feel pleasure at the attention of the leading American journal."

Such is Austria in her reform, with her Protestant Premier and acknowledging the apostolicity of the people.

THE CHURCHES YESTERDAY.—We give our usual record of the church services of yesterday in another column. In Plymouth church, Mr. Beecher having first heard an announcement from a pillar of his church that it was proposed to increase his salary $5,000, urged the pew holders to pay up their first instalments promptly, and then preached with renewed vigor a sermon on "Increase of Faith." Rev. Bishop Potter preached at the dedication of the Floating Church of our Saviour for Seamen, at the foot of Pike street. The Rev. N. H. Schenck dedicated the Seventh avenue Methodist Episcopal church in Brooklyn.

MR. HOAR'S NOMINATION as Associate Justice is not to be withdrawn, but is to be left to the disposition of the Senate. The disposition of the Senate is to reject him.

The State Elections of 1870—The Two Parties and Their Platforms.

Both parties in New Hampshire have declared their platforms for 1870. The democrats, leading off, express their faith in their abiding party principles; they oppose centralization and stick to State rights; they denounce the action of Congress in relation to Georgia; they protest against the burdens of the Internal Revenue and Tariff laws; they denounce monopolies; they go for taxing all contracts, bonds and securities, national bonds and securities with the rest, and they go for paying the national debt, not otherwise specified, in currency. This is the New Hampshire democratic platform, and we presume it will be the ground occupied by the democracy in nearly all the States for this year's elections.

The republicans of New Hampshire have declared their hearty approval of General Grant's administration. They congratulate the country on the reduction of the debt; they denounce the currency device of the democrats for paying the debt as a form of repudiation; they advocate the taxing of luxuries and the abolition of the franking privilege; they endorse the second reconstruction of Georgia; they denounce the action of the democratic Legislature of New York upon the fifteenth amendment as a blow aimed at universal suffrage; they harp upon the participation of the democracy in the rebellion; they hail the revival of temperance in the State, and they declare that railroad and other corporations should be managed in the interest of the public as well as in the interest of the stockholders.

The Indiana democracy, with a somewhat stronger democratic accent on national banks, bonds and greenbacks, held their State convention and declared their principles on "the glorious 8th of January," and they stick to the text of General Wade Hampton and General Frank Blair of 1868 in denouncing "the infamous and revolutionary character of the reconstruction measures of Congress, and as an invasion of the sovereign and sacred rights of the people and all the States." The sovereign rights of the States? Why, that carries us back again to the secession of South Carolina and to Buchanan's opinion that the United States has no power to coerce a seceding State.

The general issues here presented, upon which the republicans will fight throughout the country, are those which mark the policy of Congress and of Grant's administration, for they now have both Congress and the administration to back them. For the last three years of Andy Johnson's administration they had to fight the President and the democracy. And so, with the acquisition of Grant in the place of Johnson, the party in power is strongly entrenched. The democracy, therefore, will have up-hill work on their old issues to turn the tables upon their adversaries in this year's elections for the next Congress.

General Grant and the Grand Tour.

Time was when no English or American gentlemen could consider his education completed until he had made the grand tour—that is, seen life not in London only, but in Paris, Brussels, Amsterdam, Vienna, Berlin, Madrid, Rome and Venice. It was necessary for the accomplished man of the world to witness the flats of Holland, to sail up the Rhine, to cross the Alps and the Appenines, to sail over the blue waters of the Mediterranean, to gaze upon the stones of Venice, and, if he could not see the Grand Turk, at least to visit the land of the Pharaohs and to climb the Pyramids. The requirement is now less insisted upon because the accomplishment is more general. Newspaper correspondents are now more highly favored than in times gone by were the scions of noble and even of royal houses.

The passion for foreign travel is stronger in this age than it ever has been. Royal personages whose persons, like those of the Grank Llama of Thibet and of the Mikado of Japan, were deemed sacred and could be seen by no vulgar eye, have caught the contagion, and princes on foreign tours have of late been as common as daisies on the meadow in the sunny sky of June. The Grand Turk has made the European tour. The princes of the blood royal of England have been showing themselves all the world over. But a few days ago quite a galaxy of crowned heads shone brilliantly on the banks of the Nile. Even now a galaxy scarcely less brilliant gives *éclat* to the Ecumenical Council in Rome. Rumor has it that Prince Arthur is about to make a visit to our national capital. It is well known that Eugénie, who so recently shone as the star of the East, has a desire to make a visit to this country, and see with her own eyes the wonders of this new Western world. It is rumored, too, that her Majesty Queen Victoria, of England, intends to visit the New Dominion, when, of course, she will see the independent, but still loyal, people of the United States. All of them, we need hardly say, will be made truly welcome. From such friendly intercourse good must flow. We are never too old to learn. We are never so young or so ignorant that we cannot give a lesson. It is possible that this rumor regarding President Grant may have no foundation in fact. But we like the idea. Such a trip would be immensely popular with the American people. The President would be the lion of the hour wherever he might chance to be. The Europeans are fond of soldiers. In President Grant they would see a true military hero. In this great republic of the West princes are made, not born, and we are quite willing that the courts and cabinets and peoples of Europe should accept President Grant as a fair specimen of an American prince. The President would be the better for the tour and for the wider experience it would give him. Henceforward he would from a loftier standpoint and with a clearer vision be able to look upon men and things. It would, in addition to all this, teach the nations of the world that the President of the United States is the equal of emperors and kings. We shall welcome Prince Arthur as years ago we welcomed his elder brother. We shall welcome his excellent mother. We shall welcome Eugénie. But we shall rejoice at the same time to see President Grant set out on the grand tour.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE has written to the Ohio Legislature in favor of the fifteenth amendment. He takes a broad, comprehensive view of the rights of man, and therein makes an excellent democrat.

The City Programme at Albany.

It is a conceded fact that the Albany Legislature is to remodel our entire city government during the present session, and it is not improbable that the plan agreed upon to effect this purpose will meet with the general consent of the governed, inasmuch as they know that the majority of the people, not only in the city, but in the State, have created the present Legislature by their ballots at the polls, and therefore must accept the action of that body as their own. It is fair to assume that the people would not have elected the members who comprise the present Senate and Assembly unless they wanted an entire change in the mode of State government which has prevailed for many years past. That the Legislature has the confidence of the voters of the State is therefore to be taken for granted. The democrats have a majority of sixteen in the Assembly and a majority of four in the Senate. They have the Executive, whom they accept as a fair and honest representative of the party, and, indeed, upon whose name they are possibly willing at the present time to stake their chances for the Presidential succession. They hold the entire State government in their hands, and with the control thereof they must shoulder the responsibility. The management of the canals, the banks, the insurance companies, the railroads, the State prisons, the public institutions and all the money that may be appropriated and expended for their departments—all these the democrats hold in their hands. But our interests in the metropolis are centred more especially in our own local government. It is here that the shoe pinches us, and it is therefore just upon this point that we are most anxious to see things put upon a sound and economical footing. We have been groaning under a hideous nightmare of bad government for a long time. Can we hope that the day of redemption is dawning with the advent of the new power at Albany? If that power promises much, much will be expected of it.

That the innumerable Albany commissions established in our "Metropolitan district" are to be so changed and modified as to be no longer recognizable as foreign invasions upon municipal rights is a part of what we call the city programme at Albany. It is decided that all these commissions, including the Metropolitan Police Commission, the Croton Board, the Board of Health, the Fire Department, the Excise Board, and all others which owe their creation to country legislation at Albany during the ascendancy of the republican party, are to be transmitted to the people of the metropolis, as represented by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen, the direct elected representatives of the voters of the city. If in their hands the performance of the duties of these offices finds disfavor the voters have the remedy in their own hands, and they need not go to Albany for redress. The ballot box at the next election will settle the question between the faithful servant and the wrongdoer, and their rewards will be meted out to them. This is the germ and the fruit of municipal government. If evil has come out of this system in former times, as we know it has, it is because it was worked out in corruption and used for base ends; but is it not safer to have the control of our affairs in our own hands than to entrust it to parties who have no knowledge of our wants or no sympathy with our afflictions?

It is in this view, we suppose, that the democratic leaders, with their splendid working majority in Albany, mean to revise our whole municipal system. They argue that by delegating authority to officials elected by the voters of the city the voters know exactly where responsibility rests and can demand a strict account of the stewardship. This might seem to be a very complicated scheme, considering the multitudinous commissions to be dealt with, and looks as though it might involve a vast amount of legislation; but it appears that the whole revolution is to be compressed into the pages of a new city charter, the leading points of which are probably already agreed upon. This is a very easy way of simplifying the matter; and as such a measure, if introduced, is sure to pass both houses, it may save a great deal of valuable time and give the Legislature an opportunity to look into other important State matters.

British Cuban Policy at Sea.

Great Britain appears to have got her eye open to infringements upon international law. She sent a war ship from Nassau the other day to play the detective upon two vessels supposed to be carrying men and arms to Cuba. The British war ship Lapwing, we are told, captured them both and took them back to the British port of Nassau. If the English vessels at that port had been so active in the enforcement of international law during our war the "Alabama claims" might rate at a lower figure than they do now. No delicate sensibilities disturbed the consciences of the British authorities when Confederate privateers were receiving supplies of provisions, arms and ammunition for four years at this port of Nassau to be used against the government of the United States. This very port was the stronghold upon the sea on which the confederation relied for its supplies from abroad, and relied with a confidence which we know was not abused. It appears that Spain enjoys the same privileges in the British colony of New Providence which the Southern confederation of Jeff Davis enjoyed in the days of peril to our government.

AN ABLE DIPLOMAT—General Tate, the colored ambassador at Washington from Hayti. His general views, as given the other day to a HERALD correspondent, regarding the future relations between that island and the United States, are those of a clear-headed and practical statesman, fully up to the measure of General Grant's high opinion. Such a representative, in this new age of the world, is calculated to do much in the moral and material elevation of his race at home and abroad.

OUR CHARITIES.—There are a number of institutions in this vicinity for the care of young delinquents. Two of the worthiest of these are the Catholic Protectory, in Westchester county, and the New York Juvenile Asylum, near High Bridge. A more extended account of them will be found in our news columns.

JEFFERSON MARKET POLICE COURT.

Justice Shandley will preside at this court during the present week. He and his clerk, Mr. Michael Shandley, both state that it has never been their intention to restrict the privileges of the reporters for the press.

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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS
FROM
ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

French Reform Under M. Ollivier.

THE INFALLIBILITY QUESTION IN ROME.

Champion Billiard Match in San Francisco Between Deery and Dion—Deery the Winner.

FRANCE.

Judicial Dignity and Financial Reform—Amnesty and the Army—Colonial Representation—Freedom of the Press.

PARIS, Jan. 9, 1870.

M. Olivier, in his address to the magistrates yesterday, said:—"I will maintain intact the dignity of the magistracy, and, above all, will keep justice clear from politics, so that decisions will have all the more weight."

M. Buffet, Minister of the Finances, replying to an address from the great financial societies, declared that they must conform strictly to their statutes to avoid such misfortunes as that of the Crédit Mobilier. He informed them that the Ministry of Finance would not keep up relations—as heretofore—with the great financiers.

In the Corps Législatif to-morrow Deputy Cremieux will propose that Ledru Rollin and Tibaldi be not excluded from the benefit of the amnesty recently granted to political offenders.

In addition to the project for a reduction of the army contingent the Ministry will propose to-morrow in the Chambers to abolish the law of *Sûreté Générale*.

At the same time an explanation of the interior and exterior policy of the empire will be given.

The resignation of M. Pietri, Prefect of the Police, has not yet been officially announced, but it is certain that he will soon be superseded.

The Ministry have decided that Algeria shall be represented in the Corps Legislatif by four deputies.

Permission has been accorded for the sale of all journals in the streets.

All foreign journals will hereafter be distributed without examination by the Bureau of Censorship.

ROME.

Progress of the Council—The Infallibility Question.

ROME, Jan. 8, 1870—via PARIS, Jan. 9.

At the session of the Council to-day notice was given of the nomination of Cardinal Bizzarri as president of the Committee on Religious Orders.

The Committee on Dogmas has commenced its sittings.

Several ultramontane fathers have signed their names to a petition to the Pope praying His Holiness to present to the Council an opportunity for declaring the dogma of infallibility. It is evidently their design to force even the Holy Father into this precipitate policy, as they are doubtful of obtaining a sufficient number of adhesions to their party unless he publicly commits himself in favor of the dogma.

The report that the Pope will allow no discussion of the question of infallibility in the Council unless he is sure of the result is confirmed. He receives such petitions as the above, but simply as expressions of homage to the Holy See.

SPAIN.

The Ministerial Crisis Ended.

MADRID, Jan. 9, 1870.

The ministerial crisis has terminated. Señor Rivera, President of the Cortes, has accepted the Ministry of the Interior, Admiral Topete that of the Marine and Señor Segosta the Department of State.

ENGLAND.

Trades Unionist Riot.

LONDON, Jan. 9, 1870.

A trade union riot occurred at the Thorncliffe collieries, near Sheffield, yesterday. Much excitement prevails in Sheffield and the surrounding country.

GEORGE PEABODY.

Programme of the Peabody Funeral Ceremonies at Portland.

PORTLAND, Jan. 9, 1870.

It is arranged that forty-eight hours will elapse between the arrival of the Peabody fleet and the final ceremonies, during which the body will lie in State in the City Hall, which will be draped in mourning. The ceremonies on the day of departure will be grand and imposing. The Haydn Association, supported by the Portland and Germania bands, will perform appropriate selections.

Governor Chamberlain and staff will be present, and Mr. Thornton, the British Minister, is expected.

CONNECTICUT.

Recovery of Lost Bonds.

BRIDGEPORT, Jan. 9, 1870.

The package of $31,000 in government bonds sent by Adams Express from Boston to Washington for the Secretary of the Treasury, and which mysteriously disappeared from the office of the company in Washington, has been found by officers of the company.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Steamer Anna—Her Case Undecided.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 9, 1870.

No action has been taken by the United States Court in the case of the alleged Cuban steamer Anna, now in possession of the United States authorities. A motion to vacate the warrant of arrest will be made to-morrow.

HAVANA MARKETS.

HAVANA, Jan. 9, 1870.

The following is the condition of the markets for the week ending January 8:—

Sugar—Stock in warehouses in Havana and Matanzas, 87,000 boxes, 9,000 hogsheads; exported during the week from Havana and Matanzas, 5,000 boxes and 1,200 hhds. to foreign ports, and 2,600 boxes to the United States. There was but a small business done, and prices are unchanged. The difficulty on account of tares still exists. Lard declining; in tierces, 21½c.; in 25 lb. tins, 23¼c. Flour firmer. Butter dull at 25c. a 36c. per lb. Tallow firm at 12¾c. per lb. Bacon firmer. Petroleum steady. Potatoes steady: quoted at $4 50 per bbl. Hams in demand; common salted, 25c.; sugar cured, 28c. a 30c. per lb. Lumber steady. Shooks—Box active; hogshead in demand at $2 62½. Empty hogsheads in demand at $3. Hoops firm. Freights steady. Exchange—On London, 13¾ a 14 per cent premium; on United States, sixty days' sight, in gold, 1 a 1½ per cent premium; short sight, 3 a 3½ per cent premium; sixty days' sight, in currency, 36½ a 35½ per cent discount.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

The cabinet factory of Alfred Honer, in the northern part of Philadelphia, was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss $30,000.

John Nixon, a highly respectable citizen, was shot and killed at the Boston Club House in New Orleans last night. The case is shrouded in mystery. No arrest has been made.

It is announced in St. Louis that Tom Allen accepts Jem Mace's challenge to fight him in Canada or Louisiana, and is waiting for the articles of agreement promised by Mace.

Reuben Craw was assassinated at Aberdeen, Miss., on Thursday night. A negro named Burrell has been arrested on suspicion. He says J. L. Whitforth and Wylde Collins hired him to commit the deed.

Gustave Fischer, the High Sheriff of Cook county, Ill., left for parts unknown on the 15th of December. He took with him a favorite son, about four years of age, and between $15 000 and $20,000 borrowed a few days before. He also drew about $8,000 in fees due to his office and neglected to pay over the share due to his deputies. Nothing has been heard of him since he left.

BILLIARDS.

Match in San Francisco Between Deery and Dion for the Championship and $1,000—Deery the Winner.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 9, 1870.

The great billiard match between Messrs. Deery and Dion for the champion diamond cue and $1,000 took place last night at Mechanics' Pavilion before a large audience. The excitement among billiardists for several days past showed that the game would be closely contested, and consequently but little odds were offered, although Dion appeared to be the favorite. The following is the score:—

DEERY—0, 20, 7, 0, 24, 6, 0, 0, 0, 6, 0, 19, 0, 30, 9, 12, 0, 0, 3, 3, 3, 9, 0, 6, 21, 0, 80, 7, 3, 67, 12, 36, 0, 3, 15, 3, 0, 15, 21, 30, 27, 1, 0, 36, 12, 42, 3, 36, 18, 0, 0, 6, 0, 3, 0, 9, 16, 0, 0, 6, 130, 2, 3, 9, 0, 51, 3, 29, 7, 102, 09, 6, 3, 6, 1, 3, 6, 36, 38, 3, 0, 1, 3, 6, 0, 18, 9, 45, 18, 0, 3, 0, 3, 3, 3, 3, 9, 177, 12. Total, 1,500.

DION—6, 3, 3, 6, 3, 40, 8, 0, 0, 20, 4, 15, 3, 3, 40, 42, 0, 30, 27, 24, 6, 9, 1, 9, 3, 3, 39, 6, 6, 12, 3, 21, 0, 6, 0, 27, 6, 0, 45, 18, 0, 0, 3, 9, 33, 0, 60, 4, 3, 1, 3, 103, 3, 80, 7, 3, 6, 1, 78, 18, 9, 27, 27, 3, 9, 3, 12, 33, 3, 9, 3, 3, 3, 3, 0, 3, 3, 12, 3, 46, 0, 15, 30, 3, 0, 3, 66, 3, 6, 0, 12, 156, 0, 1, 9, 30, 18, 18, 0. Total, 1,492.

At the ninty-eighth inning Deery made his greatest run and pocketed his ball; Dion missed. Deery then ran the game out.

The result was hailed by enthusiastic cheering by the thousands present. The game was played cautiously, neither player taking doubtful chances, but invariably shooting his ball into the pocket. Deery retains possession of the diamond cue and wins the $1,000. The game commenced at twenty minutes past eight o'clock P. M. and ended at ten minutes past one o'clock A. M.

A YOUNG CANNIBAL.

A Son Horribly Mutilates His Father—Paternal Affection Exemplified.

It has become quite a popular amusement recently among vicious children to abuse their parents and inflict upon them personal chastisement for supposed injuries received. Rarely a day passes that some outrage of this character is not brought under the notice of the police, but, strange to say, in most cases parental love triumphs in the end, and the transgressors escape.

The latest case of this kind reported occurred on Sunday morning, about fifteen minutes after twelve o'clock, and for heartlessness and devilish malignity has few parallels. It appears from the investigations of the police that about fifteen minutes before twelve o'clock on Saturday night a young reprobate, aged nineteen years, named Peter Hartt, who resides at No. 517 Ninth avenue, with his parents, came home in a beastly state of intoxication. His father, Martin Hartt, reproved him for his dissolute habits, and endeavored to point out to him the follies of associating with vicious young men, when Peter became highly enraged. All the efforts of the father to quiet him were unavailing. With fearful imprecations he hurled himself upon the old man and pulled him down to the floor, where a deadly tussle followed for some moments. The old man finally overcame his son's muscular struggles and held him in an iron grasp. Summoning all his latent strength, the youth, crazed with rage, pulled his parent's head down to his, seized his lower lip between his teeth, glared fiercely upon Hartt, Sr., and with a sudden and quick movement rolled him off him, still clinging to the lip. The result was that the flesh, from the mouth down to the chin, was completely stripped to the bone, presenting a frightful appearance. Officer Durie who was called in, by one of the family, arrived in time to separate the men and witness the young Hartt spit out the bleeding flesh torn from his parent's face. He arrested him and locked him up in the Twentieth street station house for the night. The young cannibal offered no excuse for his brutality, and seemed only to regret that he had not inflicted more serious injuries upon the "old man." At seven o'clock in the morning the old man declined to go to court, and forgave his brutal son, who was consequently discharged. Surgeon Squibb, who attended the elder Hartt, states that he will carry the marks of his child's brutality to his grave.

SUBURBAN INTELLIGENCE.

NEW JERSEY.

Jersey City.

A TEMPERANCE SOCIETY was recently organized in St. Michael's parish. The first meeting of the body was held yesterday, at the new schoolhouse in the Seventh ward, and the gathering numbered about 1,000 persons. These men propose to decrease taxation by a reduction of the police force, as the bluecoats will find their occupation gone. If this expectation be realized an excise law will be unnecessary in the Seventh ward.

A PASSENGER ROBBED ON A FERRYBOAT.—Two evenings since a passenger, named Henry Parker, on the Desbrosses street ferryboat was robbed of his watch and fifteen dollars in money by a man who had been in the employ of the ferry company as a deck hand until recently. The alleged thief was arrested on the New York side and taken to the Fifth precinct station, but Mr. Parker declined to press the charge, as he was unwilling to undergo the inconvenience of neglecting his business by attending at the courts. The fellow, who got off so safely, resides in Jersey city, where he is well known.

ANOTHER FERRY PASSENGER OVERBOARD.—Last evening, at twenty minutes past nine, as the ferryboat Hudson City was entering the slip at the foot of Cortlandt street a passenger named John O'Leary, who seemed to be in a great hurry, jumped for the bridge, but fell overboard. As the slip is blocked up with ice the man did not go under water, but sat quietly till a ladder was lowered by the bridge tender, who, with the aid of the ferrymaster, Mr. Benjamin Rummels, pulled him out. This is the tenth passenger who fell overboard through recklessness within the past two months at this ferry, and all were rescued by the two employés alluded to.

Newark.

SERIOUS SIDEWALK ACCIDENT.—Early yesterday morning officers Lambinus and Jacobi discovered a man named Thomas Bradley, a resident of Howard street, lying on the corner of Nicholson and Augusta streets, suffering greatly from a broken leg. While on his way home, after midnight, he slipped on the ice and sustained the injury described. He was placed in a buggy, removed to St. Nicholas Hospital and his friends notified.

LIGHT FINGERED GENTRY IN CUSTODY.—On Saturday night the saloon of Peter Conway, No. 13 Wickliffe street, was entered by thieves and about fifty dollars' worth of property carried off. A complaint was made yesterday charging four young fellows with the crime. One of these, a spruce looking youngster named Daniel Kellway, of No. 48 Colden street, was arrested last evening and held.

FIRE IN A CHURCH.—About seven o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the First Reformed church, on Market street, through a defective flue running along the floor. The Fire Department turned out promptly, and subdued the flames before any very serious damage was occasioned. The loss in carpets and furniture will be about $250. The occurrence prevented the holding of the usual Sunday evening services. It is fortunate that the fire broke out at the time it did. An hour later the church would have been filled with people, and the consequences might have been sad.

South Amboy.

A DECK HAND INSTANTLY KILLED.—On Friday evening as the steamor Atlas, plying between New York and South Amboy, had reached the dock at the latter station, two lady passengers in their eagerness to get off were standing under the apron which connects the boat with the dock, and which the men were in the act of letting down. A deck hand named John Riddle, seeing the danger in which the ladies were placed, stepped forward and pushed them backward, but had not time to get away himself when the apron, weighing two tons, accidently fell, and striking him on the head broke his neck. The unfortunate man was twenty-four years of age, and resided formerly at Middletown Point, N. J.

NEWBURG.

THE WEEK OF PRAYER.—The world's week of prayer is being faithfully observed in Newburg. The Young Men's Christian Association have established a daily noon prayer meeting, which has been largely attended. The union meetings, at three o'clock P. M. of each day, have been crowded to overflowing, and their exercises of an interesting character. In each of the places of worship of the evangelical denominations services are held every evening. In Trinity Methodist church a revival has commenced, and the conversions already number about fifty. An intense feeling on religious subjects is felt throughout the community, and a general revival in all the churches is confidently looked for.

HOMICIDE AT TREMONT.

On Saturday evening last a disturbance arose at Tremont between Milton Carpenter and Christian Herpger, during which Herpger beat Carpenter over the head with a mallet, injuring him so severely that he was removed to his house in an insensible condition, and remained unconscious until five o'clock yesterday afternoon, when he died. Herpger was arrested by an officer of the Thirty-second sub-precinct, and will be held to await the action of the Coroner's jury.

NAVIGATION OF THE HUDSON RIVER.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 9, 1870.

The weather to-night is cold and it is freezing hard; the river is filled with ice and closed at Castleton. The steamer Connecticut passed here at seven o'clock to-night for New York, loaded down to her guards with freight. Boatmen predict that the river will be closed here to-morrow.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

END OF THE REBELLION.

Consul General Plumb's Report.

Negotiations With Spain for the Purchase of the Island.

Four Propositions from the United States and Four from Spain.

CUBA WILL SOON BE OURS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9. 1870.

If any confirmation were needed of the despatch I sent you some days ago as to the real status of the Cuban revolution it could be found in the report since made to the State Department by Consul General Plumb. That gentleman has just returned from an extensive tour through Cuba, in the course of which he had the most favorable opportunities for correct observation, and was afforded facilities not enjoyed by either of the contending parties.

Statements coming from either the Spanish authorities or the Cuban leaders might well be taken *cum grano salis*. Interest would naturally give the most favorable hue to reports emanating from the one side or the other. But it is fair to suppose that Mr. Plumb, being a United States official, had no interest one way or the other, and that what he might say or write would be entitled to be received as the impartial testimony of one who had no other object than the elucidation of the truth and the furnishing of correct information to his government.

Now, when I add to the above the further fact that when Mr. Plumb went out to Cuba to represent our government he was an ardent sympathizer with the revolutionary movement, perhaps it will attach greater weight to his statements *pro Hispania*. But when I assert that Plumb's sympathy with the Cubans was so strong before his departure for Havana as to induce the usually discreet Spanish Minister here (Señor Roberts) to express to Secretary Fish surprise that an avowed enemy of Spain should be appointed to act as Consul General in the "ever faithful isle," at a time when propriety suggested the selection of a perfectly impartial personage to discharge the duties of the post faithfully and satisfactorily to both Spain and the United States, I have supplied a still stronger reason for believing the calm and dispassionate report which Mr. Plumb has seen fit to submit to the State Department.

And I know whereof I write when I venture to state that Señor Roberts did thus converse with Secretary Fish about the appointment of Plumb as Consul General to Havana. I know that Roberts' conversation on the subject assumed very nearly the form of a protest against Plumb's appointment and confirmation.

Well, this Plumb's report is summed up very briefly—that the rebellion in Cuba is practically at an end. In other words it is a melancholy and deplorable confirmation of my former despatch on the same subject.

Mr. Plumb states that there are a few thousand rebels still in an attitude of declared hostility to Spanish ascendancy in Cuba, but that they are destitute entirely of political organization and have almost no discipline in a military point of view. They are scattered in various localities, he declares, and confine themselves to the prosecution of a guerilla warfare, not being strong enough to confront the Spaniards in open fight in any considerable numbers, and not holding a single position of the slightest importance in a strategic or political view.

Mr. Plumb adds that this style of warfare, owing to the peculiar topography of the island, can be carried on by the Cubans for years, but that while of course it will be embarrassing to the Spanish authorities it cannot strengthen the cause of the patriots to any degree. They will never, he thinks, make the slightest headway by their present *modus operandi*.

Now this is a pretty stunning report right on the heels of my recent statement that the Cuban rebellion is on its last legs. But I assure you I give it just as I have obtained it from the highest sources of information, and that I neither mitigate nor exaggerate. It is a studiously plain statement, purposely so on account of my own sympathies in the opposite direction.

THE NEGOTIATIONS WITH SPAIN ABOUT CUBA.

The secret history of our diplomatic correspondence and conversations with the authorities of Spain concerning the rebellion in Cuba, and our desire to put an end to it, either by tendering our good offices or by actual purchase of the island, has never been fully published. I am not sure that I have all the essential facts to give a connected account of these negotiations, but within the past few days I have become possessed of some desired links in the chain of required facts, which, I think, enable me to supply you with a better statement of the negotiations than has yet found its way into print. In giving this statement I shall have to republish some matters which have from time to time appeared in my telegraphic correspondence.

TENDER OF THE "FRIENDLY OFFICES" OF OUR GOVERNMENT.

On September 3 Minister Sickles received a despatch from Secretary Fish directing him, in view of the deplorable condition of affairs in Cuba, to tender to the Spanish government the "friendly offices" of the United States in the hope of bringing about an amicable understanding between the contending parties. Be it noticed that we did not offer to mediate, but to interpose merely "our friendly offices." There is a distinction here which perhaps the mass of readers do not comprehend. Mediation is an interposition which can only be suggested or offered when two independent nations are at war, or have some grave subject of controversy pending. "Friendly offices" are allowable when a difficulty, warlike or otherwise, exists between a recognized nation and some of its dependencies or colonies, as between Spain, the home government, and Cuba, the colony governed.

Minister Sickles on receiving this dispatch communicated without delay with the Spanish government. In an interview with Silvela, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Spain, General Sickles formally tendered the good offices of our government.

I believe, but am not certain, that subsequently Sickles put this tender in the shape of a formal diplomatic communication in writing. However, the tender was received by Silvela on the part of Spain with strong expressions of thanks, and accepted without hesitation. So far so good.

The next step was the settlement of the terms of a basis to open the negotiations, or good offices thus accepted. Secretary Fish made the initiative. He drew up four propositions, which he proposed as the basis for the settlement of the difficulties between Spain and her colony.

These propositions I was able to send you at the time, but for the sake of a clear understanding I repeat them now. They are as follows:—

First—Recognition of Cuban independence.

Second—Indemnification to Spain, to be paid from the customs revenue of the island.

Third—Abolition of slavery.

Fourth—Cessation of hostilities pending the settlement on the above terms.

The indemnification provided for in the second proposition was to have been obtained by the hypothecation of the customs of the island, which amount to from $15,000,000 to $18,000,000 a year, sufficient to secure the interest of whatever might be agreed upon as the purchase money, and leaving a fair sum for a sinking fund. Free Cuba, in the character of a new republic, of course would have little credit, and it was proposed to permit her to issue bonds for the payment of, say $100,000,000, guaranteed by the United States, which proposed to act as trustees of the revenues of the island to see that the money should be properly applied. The United States would in this way, it was supposed, exercise for a good term such a supervisory authority and influence over Cuba as would enable her to shape the policy and education of Cuba, while at the same time guaranteeing the payment of the $100,000,000, or whatever other sum might be agreed upon, for indemnification to Spain.

These propositions, having been accepted by the President and Cabinet, were forwarded to Minister Sickles, with instructions that he should read them to the Secretary of Foreign Affairs for Spain. Just about this time the rebellion showed signs of increasing strength in Cuba, and the moment for negotiations was deemed opportune. About the same time also Sickles was directed to institute negotiations for the purchase of Cuba by our government.

Sickles did not fully carry out his instructions on these points, and in failing to do so he is considered to have made a great, though the only, mistake since his appointment. He was directed to send the propositions of Secretary Fish to the Spanish government. Instead of doing so he sought an interview with Silvela and informed him what we proposed as the basis of agreement.

A discussion of a friendly character took place at this interview between Sickles and Silvela, during which the latter expressed the opinion that an indispensable condition precedent of treating with the insurgents ought to be the laying down of their arms by the Cubans. If the latter would consent to this condition then Spain would be willing to allow the question of the independence of Cuba to be decided by the votes of the people of the island.

Sickles communicated this and some other propositions to Secretary Fish. The latter refused for a moment to entertain the first or second propositions. For the Cubans to lay down their arms, he thought, would be expecting too much, in view of the fact that the Spaniards would have their volunteers and regulars in full force on the island. Then what a mockery would any election be for the Cubans under such circumstances! How could they vote in the face of intimidation and armed surveillance? Mr. Fish declined the propositions, therefore, and instructed Sickles to insist upon the original basis as the only one that would be entertained either by the Cubans or the United States.

Sickles did this, and the negotiations were progressing favorably, after the consideration and rejection of a variety of terms, when the Republican *émeute* occurred in Spain.

The political condition of Spain at this juncture was alarming. The people were split up into several parties. There was the *de facto* government party, the Carlists, the republican party, the Church party and the adherents of three or four more, led by men ambitious to vault into supreme power. The first of these was antagonized by all the rest. Prim and Serrano had a *rôle* to play that called for all the skill and daring they possessed.

Sickles, like a shrewd diplomat, comprehended the situation. Seeing that the different Spanish factions would avail themselves of the negotiations for a purchase of Cuba to make political capital, he telegraphed here asking for discretionary powers in the matter of the negotiations, and to be allowed, if necessary in his judgment, to withdraw our offer of friendly offices.

Secretary Fish promptly answered this despatch, granting all the discretion to Minister Sickles that he might require.

In the meantime Rawlins had, by his enthusiastic advocacy of Cuban acquisition, induced our administration here to instruct Sickles to inform the Spanish government that unless Spain should consent to sell Cuba to the United States within ten days we would be constrained to acknowledge the independent republic of Cuba.

When Sickles received this startling despatch he thought it was time to submit Fish's four original propositions to Silvela. He, therefore, wrote a note incorporating these propositions, and received a written answer, containing a Spanish substitute for the American basis of settlement. This substitute was as follows:—

First—Absolute disarmament of the Cuban revolutionary army.

Second—Indemnification to Spain for all the Spanish property destroyed on the island, to be guaranteed by the United States.

Third—The people of Cuba to be allowed to vote freely on the question of separation from Spain, and full protection to be granted to such Cubans as might be sent to treat with the Spanish authorities.

Fourth—A general amnesty to be granted to the insurgents.

Sickles thereupon wrote a note to Silvela withdrawing his tender of friendly officers, but not withdrawing the note containing Fish's four propositions. Sickles felt he had no authority to withdraw the proposed basis of settlement, although he had full license to withdraw or not, in his direction, the tender of our friendly offices.

This effectually disposes of the oft-repeated assertion that Spain rejected our offer of mediation. The fact is we never offered to "mediate," so to speak. We only tendered one good offices, and withdrew them of our own volition.

But though the Spanish newspapers teemed with announcements of our alleged withdrawal of a tender of mediation the Spanish government never once denied them or endeavored to set the public mind right on the subject. This greatly annoyed both Sickles and Fish.

In a despatch you published yesterday I let you into the secret of the Cabinet resolve to demand the sale of Cuba within a fixed period or to recognize the infant republic. I need not, therefore, repeat that, as it must still be fresh in the minds of your readers.

PRESENT STATUS OF THE QUESTION.

I can only add now that the question is in about this state at the present writing. Both Prim and Serrano are in favor of selling us Cuba, and I know that Sickles has assurances of that kind. Prim and Serrano are only afraid of the unsettled state of affairs in their country.

Were there only some strong government established in Spain, it matters not whether the Prim or the Serrano faction might be in control, there exists no doubt that in a very short time negotiations would be reopened and result in transferring the "ever faithful" to the ever free republic of the United States.

By the way, how unexpectedly my despatch to you the other day about the conspiracy of the Serrano partisans to make that veteran almost a king has been verified. The very next day a cable telegram from Madrid announced the fact, and also the resignation of the Ministry. This demonstrates that my sources of information are perfectly reliable.

FISH NOT AVERSE TO THE PUBLICATION OF HIS CORRESPONDENCE ABOUT CUBA.

Now as to another point. It is a mistake to suppose that Secretary Fish is averse to having all the correspondence about Cuba given to the public. So far as he is personally concerned he considers that a publication at this time would not be damaging to himself or the administration. But there are strong reasons why he should not consent to their publication yet. The principal reason is that no one can tell yet what may be the result of the present complicated state of affairs in Spain. He feels assured that should either Prim or Serrano succeed our negotiations for the purchase of Cuba would be reopened, with every probability of a speedy consummation favorable to our wishes. But a premature publication just now might have the effect of raising such a clamor in Spain as to sweep from the political field both Serrano and Prim, and carry into power some one pledged to resist the sale of Cuba to our government on any terms.

Spaniards and Cubans Over-Estimating Their Positions and Strength—Captain General De Rodas' Latest Proclamation—His View of Affairs in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9, 1870.

The administration has taken no recent action on the affairs of Cuba, nor is it known that any is contemplated. Such official, though meagre, accounts as have been received show that both the Spaniards and the Cubans exaggerate their respective strength and positions, while the truth is represented to be that a regiment of Spanish troops can march to any town or locality, subject only to annoyances occasionally, of small bodies of insurgents.

The following despatch was yesterday received in Washington, direct from Havana:—

The *Gazette*, the official organ of the government, published on the 6th instant an important proclamation of the Captain General, intended to define the present situation of the island. The Captain General congratulates the country upon its actual prosperity. New troops and reinforcements, although not needed to suppress the insurrection, have come from Spain to fulfil its obligations towards Cuba and to protect the island against murderers and robbers. He then refers to the threats of homicide and incendiarism made by certain bands of men, against which precautions are now being taken in garrisoning plantations with troops and civil guards to save them from destruction. Men-of-war have also been sent from Spain to Cuba, with the intent to cruise along her coasts and to prevent the landing on the island of filibustering expeditions coming from outside. The Captain General says that there was never before in the island such a state of affairs as could be considered as a state of war; but now peace has been so fully re-established that there is no place in the island where the administration of public affairs or the action of the civil courts is not entirely recognized.

Movements of Spanish War Vessels—The Steamer El Rayo Suspected—What is Thought of Serrano as Dictator.

HAVANA, Jan. 9, 1870.

The Spanish frigate Gerona will soon sail for Venezuela, for the purpose of watching the steamer El Rayo. The El Rayo was formerly the R. R. Cuyler, and was sold by citizens of the United States to the Colombian government. A rumor prevails that she has been sold to the Cuban insurgents. The Gerona will also look after Spanish interests generally in that quarter.

The *Voz de Cuba* publishes an article on the Spanish dictatorship, in which the writer says that the elevation of Marshal Serrano to the position of Dictator would be unnecessary and untimely.

THE NEW SPANISH MINISTRY.

Below we give brief biographical sketches of the three new Ministers whose appointment to the Spanish Cabinet is announced by a cable telegram published elsewhere.

Don Praxedeo Mateo Sagasta, Minister of State.

Señor Sagasta is a civil engineer by profession, and has long been conspicuous in Spanish politics, although he never held office until after the late revolution. His devotion to liberal principles and his bold proclamation of them caused him to be much persecuted by the despotic Ministers of Isabella, at the time of whose overthrow he was under sentence of death for treason, though, luckily for him, he had previously escaped from the clutches of his enemies. Upon the formation of the provisional government Señor Sagasta was appointed Minister for Public Works, and after holding that office for some months was made Minister for the Interior upon the reorganization of the Cabinet by Marshal Serrano, after the meeting of the Cortes. He bears the reputation of an able, energetic man, but is said to be of a despotic and revengeful character.

Don Nicolas Maria Rivero, Minister for the Interior.

This gentleman has been prominent before the public for some time past as President of the Spanish Cortes now in session. He is in the prime of life and is regarded as one of the ablest men in Spain. After receiving an excellent education he engaged in the study of medicine, intending to follow the profession of the physician. Before completing his studies, however, Rivero changed his mind and decided to embrace the legal profession. Admitted to the bar, it was not long before his fine abilities placed him beside the most distinguished advocates of Madrid. In 1847 he entered into political life and was elected a Deputy to the Cortes and voted with the liberal opposition. The events of 1848 made him more decided than ever in his political opinions, to effect the propagation of which he established a newspaper called *La Discussion*, in concert with several democrats of standing and influence. The attacks of this journal upon the government excited the enmity of Marshal Narvaez, which Minister imprisoned Rivero, confiscated his property and compelled the abandonment of his journalistic enterprise. For a time after this he remained quietly attending to the duties of his profession, having resumed the practice of law, though never losing the opportunity to express his liberal sentiments on all occasions. In a French sketch of the new Minister we find it stated that he was one of the principal promoters of the revolution of 1847, and was chosen vice president of the revolutionary committee. This, however, is evidently a mistake. When, in 1868, Queen Isabella was driven from the throne, Rivero performed signal services for his country. By his energy and eloquence he prevented outbreaks in Madrid and aided in securing public tranquility. For his devotion to the liberal cause he was chosen President of the Cortes, a position he has since held with credit.

Admiral Don Juan Topete, Minister for Marine.

This distinguished naval officer first made reputation in the expedition of Abtao (Philippine Islands), and during the recent war between Spain and the South American republics was sent to the Pacific as second in command to the late Admiral Nunez. In the bombardments of Valparaiso and Callao he took an active part, but cannot be said to have won many laurels, as the attack on the first named city, which was wholly defenceless, was a most disgraceful affair, and in the other the Spanish fleet was repulsed. On his return to Spain Admiral Topete was placed in command of the home squadron, and it was he who initiated the revolution that dethroned Isabella by his attack on Cadiz. On the formation of the provisional government he was appointed Minister for Marine, and held that position until a few months ago, when he retired because of the opposition of General Prim to the candidacy of the Duke of Montpensier, to whose support Topete is committed. His return to the Cabinet may therefore be regarded as favorable to the pretensions of the Orleans prince. Admiral Topete is a skilled and gallant sailor and is not without oratorical ability.

SAD DROWING ACCIDENTS.

Three Little Boys Break Through the Ice on Beekman Pond—One of the Boys Drowned.

At about half-past two o'clock yesterday afternoon, while three boys, Samuel Stanley, aged ten years; William Stanley, aged twelve years, and Samuel Cooper Stanley, aged four years, were playing on the thin ice covering of a pond situated on Fifth avenue, between Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth streets, the ice broke and precipitated them into the water. Mr. S. Kelly, who resides on Third avenue, between Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth streets, being near by, rushed in and at the peril of his own life rescued two, Samuel and William, and conveyed them to the Arsenal, where they were properly cared for. Samuel Cooper Stanley, the youngest of the three, however, was drowned.

As soon as it became known in the neighborhood that a boy had been drowned a large crowd commenced gathering, and in less than half an hour fully 2,000 people of both sexes were at the scene of the occurrence. Several gentlemen commenced the immediate construction of a huge raft, upon which they purposed to push themselves out to the break so as to obtain the body of the unfortunate boy. Some parties arrived with a small boat, and with it they succeeded, by dint of considerable exertion, in breaking the ice away before them and getting out to the place where the boy had gone through. They soon found the body, which they brought ashore and conveyed to the Nineteenth precinct station house, where the father (who resides at 331 Third avenue) and two brothers arrived soon after. The scene after their arrival was truly heartrending. The father threw himself upon the corpse of the unfortunate boy and wept most piteously, while the two brothers gave vent to their feelings in the most affecting manner.

Three Brothers Drowned in Norwich, Conn.

NORWICH, Jan. 9, 1870.

Three sons of George Brown, of Brooklyn, N. Y., aged respectively seven, nine and eleven years, broke through the ice while skating on Saturday and were drowned.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Prominent Arrivals in This City Yesterday.

Judge E. H. Parker, of Boston; Dr. R. T. Starr, of Pennsylvania; Captain J. W. Lewis, of Geneva; General A. J. McKay, of New York, and Colonel J. D. McFarland, of Pennsylvania, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Professor C. Williams, of Cambridge, and D. W. Colvin, of Geneva, N. Y., are at the St. Charles Hotel.

G. B. McCartee, of Washington; Paymaster J. S. Cunningham, of the United States Navy; Lieutenant J. H. Ramsey and P. Monteith, of Albany, and Alfred Smith, of Newport, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Major F. W. Perry, of the United States Army; D. Ruiz, of Washington, and O. S. Winans, of Dunkirk, are at the Hoffman House.

General Ira Spaulding, of Minnesota, and E. B. Sherman, of Rochester, are at the Coleman House.

Caleb Cushing, of Newburyport; B. F. Clements, of Massachusetts; G. F. Wilson, of Providence; Colonel C. F. Wells, of Pennsylvania; Captain Alexander Hay, of Philadelphia, Lieutenant Crary and Lieutenant M. Wood, of the United States Army, and W. H. Jackson, of Salem, Mass., are at the Astor House.

Prominent Departures.

Colonel J. Bruce, for Philadelphia; Dr. S. Howard, for Boston; Colonel H. S. Thomas, for Baltimore; Dexter H. Follett, Jacob Proff, J. W. Abram and Henry Sweetzer, for Washington.

NEW YORK CITY.

THE METROPOLIS ON THE SABBATH.

Burning of a Steam Tug in the Bay—The Weather—Accidents—Arrests—Arraignments—Inquests and Miscellaneous Items.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature of the weather for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, HERALD Building, corner of Ann street:—

	1869.	1870.		1869.	1870.
3 A. M.	49	20	3 P. M.	56	23
6 A. M.	48	19	6 P. M.	54	24
9 A. M.	49	19	9 P. M.	53	25
12 M.	52	22	12 P. M.	52	27

Average temperature yesterday.......22⅝
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.......51⅝
Average for week last year.......43¾
Average for week this year.......32⅞

Five cases of sudden death occurred in this city during Saturday night and yesterday.

Owing to a misunderstanding the name of Mr. Launt Thompson was inserted among the members forming the committee which will preside over the distribution of the prizes of the Doré Art Union.

The blind preacher, Rev. W. H. Milburn, will deliver his popular lecture to-morrow (Tuesday) evening on "What a Blind Man Saw in Paris," at the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue. The proceeds of the lecture will be devoted to the mission work of St. Ann's free church for deaf mutes.

Francis Zepeda, the Cuban who stabbed Henry Lee Zoo and his wife Mary on Saturday night, at No. 14 Baxter street, as noticed in the HERALD of yesterday, was arraigned before Justice Dowling, at the Tombs, and committed to answer. The injured parties, although not dangerously wounded, were unable to appear in court, and the complaint against Zepeda was entered by officer McGlom, of the Sixth precinct.

Captain Jourdan, of the Sixth precinct, yesterday sent word to the Coroners' office that Henry Harmon, injured some weeks ago by being struck on the head by an axe in the hands of Dennis Hartnett, was considered by the attending surgeon to be in a dangerous condition. Harmon is in the New York Hospital, and Coroner Flynn took his ante-mortem statement soon after the occurrence. Hartnett is still in custody, awaiting the result of Harmon's injuries.

Coroner Keenan yesterday held an inquest on the body of John A. Baeirn, a German, seventy years of age, who died from the effects of injuries received on the 14th ult. At the time deceased was driving a swill wagon through Broadway, near Forty-second street, when he fell to the pavement, receiving a fracture of the left leg and other injuries from the effects of which death ensued. Mr. Baeirn lived in Sixty-seventh street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

In the case of Jacob Stubenroth, killed in Jones' brewery, 180 Sixth street, Coroner Keenan was yesterday called to hold an inquest. Deceased had no business near the machinery, but it is supposed that while asleep in a chair he fell between the lever and flywheel, and when discovered by the engineer in a few minutes afterwards, he was dead and his body terribly mutilated. There seems to be no doubt that the occurrence was purely accidental. Deceased was a German, about thirty-eight years of age and lived at No. 190 avenue C.

At six o'clock last night Edward Wardlow, aged twenty-two, residing at 33 East Thirty-seventh street, while intoxicated, attempted suicide at the Mills House, corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-seventh street, by stabbing himself in the breast with an oyster knife. He was deprived of the pleasure by Francis Donnelly, who wrenched the knife from his hand. He was removed to the Twenty-first precinct station house, in Thirty-fifth street, and properly cared for. Poverty and poor whiskey are alleged as the reason for his endeavoring to destroy himself.

The friends of Senator Michael Norton, of the Fifth Senatorial district, and especially those residing in the Ninth ward, met at the headquarters of the Norton Association, No. 298 Hudson street, yesterday afternoon, and presented him with a testimonial in the shape of a gold watch, chain, seal, case, &c., all valued at $1,000. The presentation was made by the Hon. William G. Bergen, of the Ninth ward, endorsing Mr. Norton's course in the Senate, to which the recipient replied in a feeling manner, pledging his devotion to the democratic party in the future as in the past. Short addresses were also made by Justices Hogan, Fox and Dodge, Peter Mitchell, W. G. Bergen and others.

Yesterday morning as the steam tug Jonathan Chase, Captain Dalton, was coming up the bay, and when opposite Bedloe's Island, smoke was discovered issuing from the boiler hatch. In a few minutes the forward part of the boat was one mass of flames, which defied all efforts to extinguish, and barely gave the crew time to escape in their boat. The Staten Island ferryboat Northfield, Capt. Vreeland, which was close at hand, went to their assistance, picked them up and brought them to this city. The wreck was towed up to Jersey flats, where it now lies sunk. The hull is a total loss. Portions of her machinery may be saved, however, though in a damaged condition. The boat was fifteen years old, and was owned by Wm. Pease, of this city.

The Park meteorological report for the week ending January 8, 1870, shows the following atmospheric conditions during that period:—Barometer—Mean, 29.801 inches; maximum, at 9 P. M. January 5, 30.224 inches; minimum, at 4 P. M. January 2, 28.988 inches; range, 1.236 inches. Thermometer—Mean, 33.8 degrees; maximum, at 12 M., January 2, 53.5 degrees; minimum, at 12 P. M., January 8, 18 degrees; range, 35.5. On the 2d instant rain fell from 1 A. M. to 1:30 P. M. to the depth of 1.18 inch; on the 6th, from 6:45 P. M. to 12 P. M. to the depth of .06 inch; on the 7th, to 4 A. M. to the depth of .11 inch; and on the 8th, snow fell from 7:45 A. M. to 11:30 A. M. to the depth of .16 inch, making the total amount of water for week 1.45 inch.

SKATING.

Steeling Over the Ice—"The Ball" Going Up.

All lovers of skating will be delighted to know that to-day they can indulge their propensity in that line to the fullest extent. The fine rink situated on Fifth avenue, between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh streets, and known as the Fifth Avenue Rink, was in tip-top condition yesterday, there being from three to four inches of ice all over it; but the manager, Mr. McMillan, for fear of accidents, did not allow any person on it. To-day, when there will undoubtedly be at least six inches of ice, the ball will go up. The Empire Rink is also in fine condition, as also are the ponds in the Park, although at the latter place the snow has not been cleared off as well as could be desired. This matter will, no doubt, receive prompt and proper attention from the careful Park authorities, and for days if not weeks to come many of the anxious-to-be-steel-shod fraternity will make up for the involuntary self-abnegation they have endured.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The Hamburg mail steamship Silesia will leave this port on Tuesday for Hamburg, Plymouth, London and Cherbourg.

The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at twelve o'clock noon.

THE NEW YORK HERALD—Edition for Europe—will be ready at half-past ten o'clock in the morning.

Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents.

A.—"Produce Your Brown."—Hair Dyes throughout the world are challenged to produce such shades of natural brown as are imparted by that toilet wonder of the age, PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR. And mark this—instead of being disgusting and offensive to the sight, smell and touch, as they are, it is a fluid through which the light shines, not as "through a glass darkly," but as through unpolluted water. It precipitates no filth and exhales no vile odor. In short, it is the only article of its class yet discovered which is at once safe, pure and infallible.

A Sure and Quick Cure for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness and Sore Throat—SAYRE'S Coltsfoot Troches.

Abnormal Rubicundity, Unnatural Redness of the nose, or a face disfigured with black worms or pimples, is a deformity which imparts unsightliness to the most beautiful countenance. This annoying personal affliction is positively cured by Dr. B. C. PERRY, 49 Bond street, N. Y.

Cristadoro's Unrivalled Hair Dye.—Sold and applied at his wig and scalp factory, No. 6 Astor House.

Dr. Riggs' Hard Rubber Truss Office No. 2 Barclay street, New York; established 1857.
JAMES O. RIGGS, Successor.

Positively, Legally and in Good Faith.— Any case of Rheumatism or Neuralgia guaranteed a cure, or money refunded. Dr. FITLER'S Rheumatic Remedy, 704 Broadway. Advice gratis. Communications answered.

While Waiting for a Cough "to go as it came" you are often sowing the seeds of Consumption. Better try at once JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a sure cure for all coughs and colds. Sold everywhere.

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AUSTRIA.

Count Beust's Special Report of the Condition of the Empire.

Compliments to the Independent Press of America and to Bismarck.

By mail from Europe we have the following important and highly interesting despatches from our special correspondent in the capital of Austria, dated on the 20th and 21st of December.

From Berlin to Vienna—A Herald Special Correspondent En Voyage—In the Austrian Capital—Street Scenes and First Impressions—Count Beust's Note—An Official Interview—National Reasons for a Candid Statement to Free America—Count Beust's Comments in the Herald on Count Bismarck's Statements to the Herald.

VIENNA, Dec. 20, 1869.

One great statesman of this Continent having spoken to the world through your columns, I thought that in order to "crown the edifice" the readers of the HERALD should, if possible, have the advantage of hearing what that other equally eminent statesman would have to say for himself. Thus, with the object of "interviewing" Count Beust, your special correspondent left Berlin by the night express and travelled 100 German miles—upwards of 500 American—reaching Vienna late in the following night, after a journey of twenty and odd hours. We found the old imperial city, of which its inhabitants say

There is but one Vienna,

as gay as ever; its thoroughfares crowded by both sexes, a hum and bustle which almost equals that of Broadway; stores of the most elegant kind, their luxuriant show windows surrounded by the curious; court and aristocratic carriages and even public vehicles rushing over the excellent pavement at a vehement rate; theatres, hotels, coffee houses up to the full standard of modern luxury and splendor—in short, a metropolis every inch of it.

Will a NEW YORK HERALD correspondent travel 500 miles out of his way to obtain that which is likely to interest its readers, the great body of the American people? No! In such a case he will not care if the distance is 5,000 miles; will travel by ship, rail, stage or on foot, and consider wear and tear and expense as nothing if his efforts are crowned with success.

My first step was a visit to the imperial government Councillor of State, whose very polite and flattering letter was couched in the following terms:—

By order of his Excellency Count Von Beust, the Chancellor of the Empire, to whom some time ago you applied by letter, and in consequence of late communications kindly made by you, I have the honor to inform you that whenever your way should lead to this city his Excellency will see you with pleasure and be glad to make your personal acquaintance.

Untoward circumstances prevented this letter reaching me as promptly as its importance warranted, and the Count having in the meantime started with the Emperor Francis Joseph via Rutschuck and Varna to Constantinople, my first impulse was to follow him, if needs be, to Egypt. Reflecting, however, on sober second thought, how futile had been my efforts on similar occasions to keep up with the speed maintained by royal travellers, to say nothing of the difficulty of a stern chase, I curbed my impatience and penned a note to the above-mentioned government councillor requesting to be informed of a convenient time for the interview directly the Count had returned.

His reply, dated Vienna, the 15th inst., to the effect, "There is at present a likelihood of your wish being complied with," acted upon us as the finger-touch of the telegraph operator upon the key of his instrument. With the speed of lightning I made my preparations for the journey, and here I am, and have already had a most pleasant conversation not only with the aforesaid government official, but also with one of the highest functionaries in the Foreign Department and the right hand of the Chancellor. Now, may not the correspondent of the NEW YORK HERALD be allowed to ask himself the question and also answer it whether or not he seems to have come in time propitious to "interview" one of the greatest statesmen living; whether or not the affairs in Austria are such that Count Beust would have leisure time, consider it *apropos* and feel inclined to speak in type through the columns of the NEW YORK HERALD to the world. I must sincerely answer no, and no again. It is barely necessary to recapitulate the grave reasons which would warrant such a refusal. Here are a few of them:—

The empire is on the verge of a ministerial crisis. The Cabinet Ministers do not agree among themselves. Three, consisting of the Premier, Count Taafe, Count Potocki and the Hon. Mr. Berger, are said to have determined to resign. The other five—Messrs. Giskra, Herbst, Plener, Hasner and Brestel—have drawn up a memorial, which they will lay before the Emperor, and make their stay in office dependent upon its being accepted by his Majesty. Internal conflict in nearly all the provinces, with mixed nationalities; no regularly organized opposition, inside or outside the Reichstag, but a wild chorus of the most heterogeneous demands; violent attacks upon the throne speech, the ultra Tchecks demanding the re-establishment of the historical kingdom of Bohemia, with the charter of 1618; the moderate Tchecks claiming popular elections to the Imperial Council, the Poles in Gallicia unwilling to have such elections, as in that case they would be outvoted by the Ruthenes, but demanding autonomy for Gallicia, that they may ere long make war upon Russia, for such is said to be their aim; to re-establish Poland, the Slovenes in Krain demanding a kingdom which has never before existed in that province, the ultra-montane party in Tyrol refusing military duty outside their province—where, then, can a constitutional party or a cabinet find a programme to satisfy all sections? It was justly said to-day by one of the Deputies in the Reichsrath that such an attempt, namely, to satisfy all, would surely result in dissatisfying all, and the Minister, Dr. Giskra, had no other reply to give than that all must look for a panacea within the limits of the constitution—that he knew no way which led alongside it, behind it or by a crook—only one straight way, and that was the constitution itself. There yet, too, is the Dalmatine difficulty to be combated, and what seems most fatal to your correspondent's object is the sudden resolve of the Emperor to leave his present residence at Ofen and his expected arrival here to-night, which must naturally engross much of the Chancellor's time and attention. Nevertheless we keep up courage, and while awaiting what may be in store for us here I will give some of the views on Austrian affairs, such as obtained from the aforesaid high officials, who greeted me with extreme politeness and affability, and free of all bureaucratic stiffness would openly converse with me on the condition and policy of Austria.

From their statements I glean that Count Beust, this thoroughly gifted diplomatist, does not employ his vast power and talents in minutely controlling the government machinery of this empire of many kingdoms, states, nationalities and most diversified interests, nor, standing as an engineer by the safety valve, shifting its weight according to circumstances or fastening it down now and then altogether, but that he confines himself to keeping it in motion, merely superintending the regularity of its work and ever wakeful and with infinite skill and patience lubricating its wheels wherever he detects the least irregularity. At the same time he is constantly busy in keeping off all outside influences which might interfere with Austria's progress, settling difficulties between neighboring States in order to avoid Austria becoming involved in their dissensions—in fine, if we might hold on to the simile of an engine—he is that engineer always on duty, doing also the work of greaser, oil can in hand, to make everything work smooth and easy. He, notwithstanding, never pretends to know or foretell what the machinery of this great empire may ultimately accomplish, nor will he be held responsible for it. All he wishes to attain is to keep it in motion and let it work out its own destiny. A country of such vast extent and resources must develop itself by natural process, and with this idea the Count's shibboleth is: No hotbed culture; no iron will dictating the road Austria is to travel, and no other. It is one of the great merits of Count Beust that he thus acknowledges a will and mind in those to be governed, carefully observes the beatings of the public pulse, does not stimulate or otherwise interfere with it, takes cognizance of all symptoms, listens to all complaints, weighs their importance, prescribes the best diet without recourse to drastica—in fine, does everything to keep the system active, healthy and in working trim.

Such being a characteristic picture of Count Beust's activity, it may be found to differ essentially from that of another eminent statesman at the head of the North German Confederation, whose deeds are those of determined purpose and iron will, who does not disdain artificial growth in realizing his programme, *coûte qui coûte*, and never slackens the reins of power.

As to the "nationality question" in Austria, it is one of the most intricate nature. The non-German population, as the Sclavonians, Poles, Ruthenes, Magyars, &c., previous to the introduction of railways, steam power and modern improvements were content to live isolated and indolent, leaving whatever work to the thrifty Germans, who up to this day constitute almost exclusively the class of citizens, while the abovenamed races know no other division than peasantry and nobility, to which must be added, as a formidable element, the Catholic clergy. In speaking of a "nationality question" in Austria, it must not be overlooked that its solution depends upon the enormous task of first raising a class of citizens. With citizens Austria is willing to try any experiment, give them any form of government most suitable to them—indeed, grant them autonomy and almost unlimited liberty—but what can it do where there are no citizens? It being an undeniable fact that the only element of civilization is and has been the German; that, geologically speaking, they have been and are the fructifying stratum of humus throughout the empire, is it not natural that the government should have looked upon it as alone able to work out a regeneration, should have called German capacities to fill offices and protected them in those provinces where they are numerically inferior?

The Magyars of Hungaria are a noble race, but beyond Pesth one finds them and the country containing only menials and nobility, almost in the same condition as 300 years ago, adhering to their old barbarous habits, mode of life and language. The same applies more or less to the other races, all typical of indolence and ignorance, and far outstripped by German industry and culture. Without literature, without the first conditions of civilized people, the Tchecks, Sclavonians, Ruthenes, &c., &c., demand to govern the minority of Germans. In Gallacia the Ruthenes, more numerous than the Poles, demand to govern the latter. The Tchecks of Bohemia, 3,200,000, against 2,000,000 Germans, are split into the ultra and young Tcheck parties. The ultra are still in the hands of the clergy and nobility, while the young Tcheck party professes liberal sentiments. It is willing to live together with the Germans, but demands equal rights, a general franchise and a popular vote for representatives to the Reichrath. As said before, similar difficulties exist in Moravia, and it would occupy many columns to state the grievances and complaints of all the seventeen provinces of Cis-Leithania. Indeed our government friend developed theories which proved him to be a disciple of the Darwinian theory, and which were gloomy as to the ultimate fate of these races.

Now, says the government party—and I give strictly its views—how can one satisfy all these clamors? We gave schools and universities to the Tchecks in Bohemia; but having none but German teachers they demanded what was impossible—that they should teach in the Tcheck idiom—with which they are not familiar. We established schools where both idioms are taught; then the Tchecks demanded that the German children should be taught in their language. As hardly any other but German teachers could be found, none but German schools would thrive, for there are no capacities among the indigenous races. For this reason there are at present no less than 5,30[illegible] students at the University of Vienna. It must be added that the noblemen of all these nationalities, not excluding even the German aristocracy, had one common interest in preserving their prerogatives, and keeping the other class, the menials, in darkness and subjection, in which they were zealously aided, of course, by the clergy. Hence this variety of conflicting interests, this constant agitation against all government measures, and, at this very day, the ministerial crisis, brought on by the indecision of parties, consisting of all shades of strict centralists, absolute federalists, ultra constitutionalists, liberal reformers, &c. The best proof of the difficulty of arguing these vital questions is the work just published by Adolph Fischhoff, entitled "Austria and the Guarantees for its Existence." The author contends for a revision of the constitution of December 21, 1867, and for a new form of federation, in extension of the dualistic government, and as the only means of saving the empire from ruin; while Professor Dr. Unger, another honest patriot—named off as the future Minister of Justice—moreover a friend of Dr. Fischhoff, declares in to-day's public prints as follows:—"In answer to numerous questions as to whether I am connected with the political essay of my friend, Dr. Fischhoff, or at least agree with his leading idea, I feel compelled to state, as I did three years ago, that I am a decided opponent to federation in Austria. I consider the application of this form of government to Austria, the countries of which have been so long united in one realm, as inappropriate as it would be dangerous. The nature of federalism is union of that which heretofore was separate. In Austria it would be equivalent to the separation of that which heretofore was united."

I may now give you a synopsis of the remarks of that other high functionary I have referred to, made to me in the most open and well-meaning manner.

This gentleman first assured me of the Chancellor's willingness to grant the interview. Both he and the Chancellor had read the account of Bismarck's statements as given in the HERALD, and were intensely pleased with it. Without having heard the words he knew from personal acquaintance that the Count must have spoken exactly *as reported*, and he had seldom read a newspaper correspondence with greater interest. Count Beust, he said, had one great desire at heart. He wants to be friendly with everybody and save Austria from all complications which might interfere with its prosperity. As this was the obvious wish of the Chancellor he would most likely avail himself of the opportunity to express it through the distinguished journal at the head of the American press—the NEW YORK HERALD. The policy of the Austrian government, under the leadership of Count Beust, was directed exclusively to home affairs, deprecating all entangling alliances, leaving aside all squabbles about legitimacy and abhorring the old system of joint action for promises of compensation—that unsound policy which has caused so much bitter experience to the empire. Occupied solely with the development of its internal resources, Austria seeks to live at peace, and can well afford to see other nations shape their own course. While the North German Confederation may consolidate itself, may carry out everything foreshadowed in the Prague treaty, it would be going too far to say that Austria could look on with indifference at its abrogation of the South German States. Austria, nevertheless, would not necessarily have to change her attitude if Count Bismarck, who well knew the disadvantages of such a step, should stretch forth his hand in that direction. Austria would then have to weigh calmly all the circumstances and shape her action accordingly. To a question of the writer respecting Austria's relations to the United States, they were very amicable he hoped they might become still more cordial.

I now took leave of this amiable statesman and accomplished gentleman, who again promised us his influence towards obtaining the desired interview.

Message from Count Beust—An Evening Hour and Important Work.

VIENNA, Dec. 21, 1869.

Count Beust's promise, made yesterday, has been rigidly fulfilled to-day. A messenger arrived inviting us to an interview with the Count at eight P. M. this evening.

What an admirable hour for an undisturbed audience with a statesman whose every minute during the day time is precious, and whose ante-rooms are crowded by anxious applicants. Should he have chosen the evening in order to favor me with a long and confidential conversation? For had the appointment been in the busy hours of the day it might be justly surmised that but a few brief remarks would be allotted to your correspondent; But, as the blind man says, "We shall see," aye, and hear too. May every word from his mouth be as a pearl, and may I be successful in picking them up for the benefit and information of the readers of the HERALD.

At the Ministerial Headquarters—The Meeting with Count Beust—Initial Compliments—Solid Business Preface—"Patience and Good Humor," and a Pleasant Dialogue—"I Cut Loose from the Past"—About Bismarck—The "Mighty Question" of Rome—Personalities, Vituperation and Partisanship of the Press—The Nationalities—Dalmatia and Russia—Leave Taking.

VIENNA, Dec. 21, 1869.

Precisely at eight o'clock P. M., being the hour appointed, your correspondent drove up to the colossal square of Austrian government buildings, which, joined to the Hofburg or imperial palaces, cover a vast area of ground, and, not unlike the celebrated Kremlin at Moscow, present a most wonderful and gigantic group of beautiful ancient and modern architecture. Alighting at the lofty portals of the ball house, one of the palaces in which the Foreign Department is located, I was ushered by servants through several ante-rooms, waited in a handsome billiard room but one minute, and in the next entered the study of the Count, who welcomed me most politely and expressed satisfaction at my call, saying that the esteem and well wishes of the American people were to him of the highest value. As I alluded to the friendly relations between the two countries, he trusted they would remain so and become still more cordial after the completion of a treaty respecting military obligations of Austrian subjects emigrating to the United States.

Adverting to the colony of distinguished American residents at Dresden, his former dwelling place, he said it would be an excellent thing if many of them would come and stay at the Austrian capital, renowned for its *gemüthlichkeit*, gayety, wealth and fashion, as they would soon feel themselves comfortable in a metropolis which is being vastly improved, and would shortly rank inferior to none on the Continent. He mentioned the rapidly increasing railway net, which, when completed, will bring Vienna into the very centre of traffic between London and Constantinople, and, paying a compliment to the United States for the grand Pacific Railway, gave me an opportunity to speak of an impending enterprise of still greater magnitude, a ship canal through the Isthmus of Darien.

I now began to tell the Count how much the people of the United States were interested in the success of the great work entrusted to him, and how fervently they hoped that he would ultimately triumph over all obstacles. He replied:—"Patience and good humor are my best support in difficulties, and I can add that, having borne me through so far, they will never leave me."

CORRESPONDENT—I perceive, sir, that without these you would succumb under the immense burden resting on your shoulders. Though you have safely steered the Austrian ship of state through tremendous breakers, it is, nevertheless, a fact which you, Count, must be aware of, that you are one of the best abused men in the world. It is said over and over again, that you have taken the helm of state in Austria for the sole purpose of getting, some day, even with Prussia. Now, the American people would fain know what to think of this.

COUNT BEUST—When I left my former country, after the defeat of 1866, and accepted office in this, I published a circular in which I stated explicitly that I had cut loose from the past, and, coming here a new man, perfectly free, would devote my experience and services to this realm. As honestly and fairly as this was meant it was understood by the people here, and they have proved it ever since by their willingness and desire to confide the reigns of government to my hands. As to thoughts of retaliation, they would be as unwise in a statesman as they are foreign to my natural disposition and character. I am a man of the most even temper, and as for injury or injustice done me, they are sunk in oblivion in the very next hour. Why should I have any feelings of bitterness against Count Bismarck? I don't harbor such. Were it so I might complain of the indefatigable attempts from that side to manufacture in this place public opinion adverse to me. Did not a late *Kladderadatsch* say of me that after misfortune men generally tumble down stairs into a bottomless pit, but that I formed an exception, having tumbled up stairs into high position and power. Now, with my good-humored way, braced up by such an overwhelming measure of prosperity, could any one suppose me spiteful? I say overwhelming prosperity, for never, not even in the time of Metternich, has such unlimited trust been confided to an Austrian statesman. If I were now sitting in a railway carriage by the side of Count Bismark I would frankly say to him, "You are mistaken in thus judging of me, and in supposing that you must pay me back in that kind of coin. We are but too apt to judge of others by our own sentiments. You, Count Bismarck, may aim at a double object. The first might be really to show me up in the worst light possible. If you succeed in this, Count Bismarck, all right. I should then have to succumb, but thus far I am sustained by the confidence of the people, who, I may say without self-glorification, have ever reposed unlimited faith in me. The second might possibly be to persist so long in reiterating these aspersions and bickerings that a portion at least of the well minded here must finally believe in the existence of a wide-spread opposition. At all events, Count Bismarck, I can stand it all, and, remaining perfectly unruffled, have no grudge against you or anybody."

CORRESPONDENT—There is another very important question, Count, on which you would probably be kind enough to enlighten the American people. I mean Austria's relation to the Church of Rome.

COUNT BEUST—Oh, yes, a weighty question; but one which demands the greatest care and skill in handling. Consider what has been done already, how much of the Concordat has been abrogated, and how cautiously it had to be done in order to avoid collision with Rome. Are not many of our nationalities, at least all the lower classes of them, adherents of that faith? Must we not educate them first in order to let light break in upon them, and is not the task of educating nations one of the utmost difficulty? Let me tell you that we have made considerable advance in this direction, and cannot afford to take any step tending to endanger that which is already gained. We have, as you are aware, vast difficulties with the ultramontane influence in many portions of the empire, and it is the *nervus rerum* in most of our trouble with the Slavonian, Romanes and other races.

CORRESPONDENT—This touches directly upon the nationality question, which has assumed such huge proportions that I cannot take up any Austrian newspaper without finding it crammed with *pro* and *con* discussions on that topic.

COUNT BEUST—The condition of our press is by no means as satisfactory as it might be. Instead of seriously ventilating important political questions and arriving at the best means of their solution, as is done by journalism in your and other countries, they adopt the inferior tactics of dealing in vituperations and personalities, and thus forget the real cause at issue. So violently has this "national autonomy" question been brought forward that it has completely put in the shade the Concordat excitement, and individual dissensions have been mixed up with it in such a manner as to undermine the harmony of the Cabinet. Much fault must be attached to the venom of the press, and of all reforms this is the most necessary. Up to 1848 the different nationalities lived peaceably enough together. After the revolution, and with the setting in of the reactionary period, bickerings commenced which have slowly increased. The clamors of the Magyars of Hungary have much engrossed the attention of his (the Count's) predecessors, though none of them had been able to find a remedy. One thing they considered unavoidable, namely, the protection of the German minority, and Count Schmerling's ingenious system of apportionment of franchise and qualifications of voters had answered its purpose most wonderfully. The increasing clamors of the non-German element were not hushed by the catastrophe of 1866; indeed, they became so loud in Hungaria, which, by ancient privileges and the compact mass of the Magyars, was the most entitled to be heard, that when entering office in Austria after the war I felt the necessity of grappling with the subject, and determined, as the only means of quieting the country, upon instituting the present dualistic form of government. The ultra Magyar party, going still further in its pretensions, was successfully beaten; the moderados, or address party, willing to obtain reforms by petition, gained the upper hand; the Emperor was then crowned at Pesth, and great was the joy and general satisfaction. In doing this I had to revive the former constitution, which had been rather illegally suspended by one of my predecessors. But then when the Reichsrath was called in the Tcheckians of Bohemia and Moravia stayed away and would have no share in it. Now their affair has become the paramount question, and it is useless to deny that something must be done for them and their grievances. But here again you may see the want of judgment of our public press, and, I may add, of many of our public men and representatives, who waste time in endless rhodomontades without ever arriving at any tangible or practical result.

CORRESPONDENT—The prevailing idea is that there will be a ministerial crisis, followed by a *coup d'état*.

COUNT BEUST—It is all fudge and without the least foundation. Three of the ministers are willing to approach reforms in the best possible manner, which, as I have said, have become a necessity, while the other five adhere rigidly to the letter of the constitution and are not willing in the least to reach a hand to those who, of their own account, have excluded themselves from the councils of the empire. But this will not do. The "nationality" question is there; it has grown into such importance that we cannot shut our eyes to it, but must find a settlement for it.

CORRESPONDENT—Is there a probability of arriving at an equitable arrangement with the Tchecks, Ruthenes, Poles, Romanes and other nationalities?

COUNT BEUST—An arrangement would seem impossible where both sides are obstinate, or either of them determined to take advantage of the other. But this is a matter in which good sense will ultimately prevail. The old Diets must be dissolved, new Diets called, the elective franchise modified; in short, a conciliatory policy will have the desired effect.

CORRESPONDENT—Much obliged to you, Count, for these explanations; though I would like to ask if these are not internal difficulties with which you, at the head of the Foreign Department, and with so many other cares, have, strictly speaking, nothing to do?

COUNT BEUST—You are correct, sir; but here you have another instance of what my friends, or pseudo friends, expect of me. The latter say: these questions do not concern you, you should not occupy yourself at all with them; they don't belong to your department; while at the same time railing me soundly, they hold me responsible for the situation. If I happen to be at Pesth, I am besieged by Magyar, Slovack, Croat, Romana, Greek or Illyric petitioners; if here, by the North or South Sclavonians, Poles, &c. Moreover it is evident that I, as Chancellor of the Empire, with the responsibility of securing Austria its appropriate position and influence abroad, must necessarily have a strong interest in its internal harmony and union. This, I trust, will be fully established, though it must be the work of time. There are many means yet in store to satisfy all. After we have taken the recalcitrant by the hand and shown them our good will, we may give them the power they demand by conceding to them the alternate majority in the Reichstag, and all may work well.

CORRESPONDENT—"Will you give the Tchecks a direct franchise?"

COUNT BEUST—It cannot be done constitutionally. Our first care must be to foster the German element. A general franchise would bring a clerical and feudal majority into the council, with which, to rule liberally, would be an utter impossibility."

CORRESPONDENT—But can you not amend the constitution?

COUNT BEUST—As expressed in the throne speech we can do everything within the limits of the constitution. But this is not the real difficulty, though it has produced a split in the Cabinet. The only remedy is to be found at home in those provinces; we must first reconstruct provincial Diets, better poise the rights of parties and be just to all.

CORRESPONDENT—With such equitable and humane views, Count, you are sure of success, and you may rely upon it the heart of the American people is with you.

COUNT BEUST—I highly appreciate their good opinion. I trust to overcome the great difficulties by patience and good humor.

CORRESPONDENT—How about the Ruthenes in Gallicia and their conflict with the Poles of that same province.

COUNT BEUST—The Ruthenes are far more numerous than the Poles; we have thus to protect the rights of the latter. But, having once overcome all outside influence we shall experience no difficulties in that direction.

CORRESPONDENT—Does the little dark spot in Dalmatia cause any apprehension?

COUNT BEUST—Luckily it begins to vanish. Our latest accounts are very satisfactory. This whole trouble might have been avoided with a trifle of common sense and good will. The mountaineers of that province, although but a handful, are a brave and honest people. But they are rude and tenacious in their habits. Had the military law been fairly explained to them, instead of being suddenly forced upon them, had they been shown in a mild way that none of their rights were at stake, and that nothing was demanded from them but what every Austrian has to yield to, there would have been no resistance and no strife. The latter has been much magnified by the press, which in the absence of prompt communication with the scene of action in the fastnesses, and owing to the inability of correspondents to understand the Dalmatic idiom, have persisted in inventing the most prodigious stories. The poor mountaineers, forced by privation to leave their recesses, are now anxious to come to terms. With due foresight it might have been calculated that hunger would be a better pacificator than gunpowder.

CORRESPONDENT—Much has been written about Russian agitation in that province and Montenegro. Would you say, Count, how your relations are with Russia?

COUNT BEUST—They, too, leave room for improvement, sir. Alas, these grudges! (Here the Count smiled.) If everybody would only forget grudges as readily as I do! Austria's position during the Crimean war has not been effaced from Russian memory. How much wiser, is it not, to let the past slumber, and look to present and future?

CORRESPONDENT—With such sentiments, Count, you will triumph over all impediment and steer the ship of state into a safe harbor in spite of wind and waves.

COUNT BEUST—As to boisterous weather, I may say—though it is, perhaps, not right—that to have company in trouble affords some consolation. (Here his face lit up with a smile.) Wherever I look on the map of Europe there is trouble in some shape or another, and often as much and more than here. It is different with the United States of America, that grand and prosperous country, which has proudly outridden the severest gales, and the present glorious condition of which inspires us with hopes of attaining for ourselves a similar future.

The sonorous tones of the clock striking the hour reminded me of the necessity of terminating the interview. I still lingered, however, as the Count's pleasant and open-hearted conversation was too fascinating to be abandoned by my taking the initiative. His allusion to the unparalleled prosperity of the United States caused me to speak of the enormous value it derived from emigration, to which Bohemia, too, furnishes her contingent.

Count Beust then mentioned that vast tracts of excellent and virgin soil could be found nearer home—in Bulgaria, for instance, through which he had passed on his late trip via Rutschuck and Varna to Suez. He pleasantly related his first acquaintance with sea-sickness when starting from Aden, though he really got over the nausea.

I now thanked the Count most heartily for his politeness towards me and the journal I represent, and as I asked permission to reproduce his words in type and send him a copy he humorously replied, "You are free to do it, sir; as free as I am in the habit of speaking my mind on all occasions." With a hearty shake of the hand and mutual well wishes the Count repeatedly assuring me of the pleasure afforded to him by this attention on the part of the leading American journal, I retired from the great statesman's presence.

In conclusion, I would observe that, inasmuch as Count Beust's efforts for Austria, thus far accompanied with signal success, are all for liberal government; inasmuch as he has paved the way for further liberal action by giving autonomy to the Hungarians, by freeing Austria from the chief fetters of the Concordat, by overthrowing a reactionary government and instituting once more parliamentary rule, he is fully deserving the sympathy of the American people. And here I am reminded of what fell from his Excellency Mr. John Jay's lips at the late American Thanksgiving dinner at Vienna, in drinking the health of the Emperor of Austria he said:—

The next toast recalls us from our Western republic to this Eastern empire, where amid the historic reminiscences of other days we yet find a constitution whose liberality reminds us of our own—a constitution that reflects from Vienna and from Pesth the benignant influences of the nineteenth century. The equality of all citizens before the law, the equal admissibility of all to State offices; freedom of conscience, that priceless blessing; freedom of speech, that safety valve of discontent; freedom of the press, that mighty engine of reform; freedom of education, that grand conservator of popular intelligence; the inviolability of one's home and the right of emigration—these are among the constitutional features inaugurated in this imperial and royal government, which command our sympathy and respect. It is true that the Austro-Hungarian eagle has two heads, while that of America will never have but one. But the eagle of Austria, like our own, gazes with undazzled eye upon the sunlight of freedom. This ancient empire and our young republic have recently learned the same lesson, and both are teaching the world by their example that national unity may be preserved, national strength recovered, national order restored, national credit improved and the contentment and prosperity of all classes advanced by a simple extension of constitutional liberty and popular education, and by that wise and fearless statesmanship which, without sacrificing right, harmonizes by conciliation and concession.

All the praise expressed for his Majesty is justly due to Count Beust. It is just two years ago, on this very day, that the constitution of December 21, 1867, was proclaimed through him, and to it Austria owes her position and renewed stability.

The journals of this morning are lying before me. They all, without exception, discuss the precariousness of the situation. Eight portfolios are rendered up to the Emperor, who will preside to-morrow at a Cabinet council. I confidently predict, from the judgment I have had an opportunity of forming of this statesman, that the Count's vast genius will enable him to triumph over the present crisis.

One of the journals just attracting my notice, the *Vaterland*, organ of the reactionary and ultramontane party, leads off by calling upon all other parties to drop their differences and make common cause against the Chancellor, saying:—"After we have turned him out we might take up the fight again among ourselves."

These blind ultramontane know nothings are, happily, in the minority. The majority of the opposition even acknowledge the merit of that statesman, who has already made his mark in history.

MUSICAL REVIEW.

Properly conducted conservatories of music and concerts, like those of the Philharmonic Society, are the only means of educating the American mind up to a creditable musical standard. The former absorb all the young embryo artists of the city, and diffuse a knowledge and love of real music among all classes; for in those institutions, when under efficient management, trash is rigidly excluded. Pupils will have to go elsewhere to be initiated into the vocal or instrumental mysteries of London concert saloons or Parisian orgies. The Philharmonic concerts reveal glimpses of the inner temple of art, and encourage the neophyte to persevere in the right path, and not to be led away by the idle nonsense of Offenbach, Lingard, or even the blonde burlesquers. To a grand conservatory of music like that we have already in this city and to the Philharmonic Society we look for the regeneration of the public in music; for we can hope for little from such time servers as the publishers. The dissemination of healthful musical literature by means of the cheap series, so that all classes can have good works within their reach, is also a powerful auxiliary to the progress of the art. We may hope to see next season a revival of popular concerts like those we had before and oratorios by young social societies, as the old ones which hitherto monopolized the production of those works have apparently lost all interest in furthering the cause of music. The great Beethoven festival will, undoubtedly, do much towards arousing the public mind to take an interest in the divine art. Then only can we have the shelves of music publishers relieved of the petty trash which for a long time monopolized the place of classical and standard works.

Ditson & Co. publish the following:—

"La Reine des Fees Galop." Sidney Smith. A fine, dashing *salon* piece, with life and vigor in every bar, and within the capacity of any ordinary pianist.

"Home they Brought her Warrior Dead." From Tennyson's poems. Music by Miss M. Lindsay. If it was to such music it would have been much better to have left him behind. No wonder the warrior died.

"Winds Across the Sea," "I Know a Little Widow" and "Oriental March." Three compositions by Edward Mollenhauer. The first is a simple, charming little thing, with the impress of an artist's touch on it, and the second is coquettish as its subject.

"Cuban Grande Marche Militaire." E. L. Ripley. We fear that the Cubans would never gain their independence with such music as this to spur them on. It bears the marks of a musical tyro of the most limited order.

"The Wreath of Gems," "The Opera Bouffe" and "Pianoforte Gems," published by this house, are excellent collections of every kind of music.

W. A. Pond & Co. publish the following:—

Selections from J. Remington Fairlamb's *opera di camera*, "Treasured Tokens." This is the work which was lately brought out in Philadelphia by the composer. We can only judge of the music by its intrinsic merit, not knowing the effect it has in the opera. The opening male chorus, "Let us be gay," is exceedingly bright and pretty and a good augury for the rest of the opera. The next duet, for tenor and buffo, is sparkling also. The *entr'acte*, *Reverie sentimentale*, is a graceful theme, in 12-8 time, with an appropriate arpeggio accompaniment. A scena and aria in the second act, "That song the language of my heart," for the tenor, is Wallace-like in melody, although the theme is evidently a reminiscence. Without particularizing the other selections we may say generally that the music is of a light, popular description, approaching flimsiness in many places, and it is even frothier than Offenbach, without the humor of the latter.

"I've not Forgotten to Love Thee," song. D. Angelo. A simple, unpretending little melody, yet pleasing in its way.

"I Could Not," song. L. Albites. The same may be said of this, with the addition that it is very graceful.

"When the Corn is Waving, Annie, Dear," ballad. C. Blamphin. Another of the same kind.

"We'll Sail the Deep," barcarolle. Albert W. Berg. A very beautiful little work.

"Dreaming Eyes Waltz." G. Operti. A charming waltz of the Godfrey order of themes, carried out in a musicianly manner.

A three-voice service by Henry Millard. Without exhibiting much of the composer's melodic resources, will be found well adapted to the wants of Episcopal choirs.

SELLING THE STATE OF MAINE.—A very singular scene occurred at the State House in Augusta, Me., last Wednesday. A Mrs. Thornton, of Portland, had caused a notice of a sale of the State of Maine to be posted up on the doors of the State House, and at ten o'clock she proceeded to satisfy her claim by selling the Commonwealth. Several bids were made by the Senators and Representatives at fabulous sums, but finally the lady struck it off to herself and took her seat in the Speaker's chair. As far as this went all well; but the time for the opening of the session had now arrived, and Mrs. Thornton was politely requested to come down from her position, but she declined to do so, saying that she had bought in the State and must stay and keep her position. Upon the clerk ordering the messengers to remove her *vi et armis* a scene of great confusion ensued. She utterly refused to be ejected by force. The members began to beg Mrs. Thornton to go out quietly, but she was deaf to their entreaties; she resisted fiercely, but was finally persuaded to retire and was last seen in the State Library looking up legal authorities to sustain her claim. The lady in question is regarded as demented upon this one subject, although perfectly sane on all others.

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH SYSTEM

Newspaper Comments in Favor of the Measure.

The Great Monopoly of the Wires.

[From the Philadelphia Post.]

Hon. Matt Carpenter, a rising man of the United States Senate, recently said that if the liberties of the American people are more endangered by one thing than another it is in the growing power of monopolies. This remark, forcible at the time, and full of truth, has been verified anew by the events of the past few days in connection with the strike of the operators of the Western Union Telegraph Company. This corporation owns a large majority—probably two-thirds—of all the wires of this country, and controls many thousand miles more, including the connecting links with the Cuban and English Atlantic cables. It penetrates nearly every accessible nook and corner of the Continent. Its great aim is to control the entire telegraphic facilities of the land, and in pursuance of this policy it has for years exerted its gigantic power to prevent the establishment of opposition lines.

In connection with that other insolent and tyrannical, but now waning abomination—the Associated Press—it has attempted to throttle newspaper enterprise and dictate to the people what journals they shall patronize to obtain the news of the day. It attempted to check the progress of the nineteenth century by crushing out new Atlantic cables, and failing to prevent the landing of the French cable, has sent its agent across the ocean to buy or bully that company into a bargain whereby it will control both links between America and Europe. It manages its business in an insolent and unsatisfactory manner, sometimes refusing to send despatches and frequently delaying them, to the great detriment of business men who are compelled to use their wires. It, in fact, treats the public at times as though it had no rights which a gigantic, unscrupulous monopoly is bound to respect.

As a natural consequence of this dangerous concentration of power the operating employés of the company have found it absolutely necessary to form an association for mutual protection against ill treatment and injustice. In this they have been wonderfully successful, as is evident by the unanimity with which the operators have left their instruments during the present difficulty. As to the merits of the existing strike, we do not see how there can be but one opinion, and that favorable to the operators. We remarked a few days since that strikes were at best a bad remedy for workmen to apply. None know the truth of this more fully than the members of the Telegraphic Protective League. They are a body of very intelligent young men; in fact, their business is of that nature which requires them to be such. They are accustomed to being upon the most courteous and friendly terms with their employers and patrons, and therefore they cannot but deplore the stern necessity which compels them in self-defence to turn out *en masse*, thereby incurring the wrath of employers and causing the public great inconvenience.

That such necessity does exist there is no room for reasonable doubt. There is great reason to believe that the company contemplate a general reduction of wages to make good their losses occasioned by a reduction of rates, which now successfully competing lines have compelled them to make. Knowing the power of the operators' organization they endeavor to steal a march on them by reducing the salaries of three operators stationed at the extreme western end of the line. Meeting with unexpected opposition it attempts to crush it out at one single blow by dismissing eight employés for resolving to stand by those whose pay had been cut down. The sequel is, instead of accomplishing its ends, the great monopoly finds itself confronted by a determined young giant which it will probably be unable to conquer.

Meanwhile a vast portion of the business interests of the country suffer great inconvenience and not a little actual loss, and the question arises, what shall be done to protect the people against the power of such a tyrannical monopoly? The readers of the *Post* have long been acquainted with the remedy, and we trust this present experience will have a most salutary effect upon the opponents everywhere of the postal telegraph system. The government has already experienced such inconvenience that Mr. Delano, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, desires the President to urge upon Congress, immediately upon its reassembling, the propriety of taking some action looking to governmental control of the wires. This is the only way in which the evil can be remedied, and the time is at hand when the blow should be struck and the great Goliath brought to his knees. If it were not for the Western Union being the grasping monopoly that it is we should have had more powerful opposition lines long ere this, and the present strike would not so materially affect general business. By this suspension we see more plainly than ever its tremendous power, and if Congress does not make a due note of it it will be derelict in a most important public duty. And this is a question which does not affect a few, but the whole people. If the Western Union comes out victorious in this struggle it will make war anew upon all opposition and expend millions of dollars to strengthen its position and extend its power until it will defy the government itself to interfere with it. Therefore, while we would say to the Telegraphic Protective League, "Stand firm; do not yield one inch to your would-be masters; you are fighting a battle in which all are interested; make no compromise," we would say to Congress, "Delay no longer; the time has come when you should raise the stern hand of legislation and break the power of the most gigantic monopoly known in American history."

The Great Benefits to be Derived.

[From the Montgomery (Ala.) State Journal.]

The subject of consolidating the telegraph business of all the people into one general system, under the control of the general government, will undoubtedly be one of the prominent topics of consideration before the present Congress. The measure is warmly advocated by most of the prominent newspapers of the country, and vehemently opposed by the owners of the telegraph companies and their allies. When it comes up for consideration we may expect a furious war of words, but its friends are evidently gaining fast in numbers, and have unquestionably the best of the argument. If it is proper and right for the general government to take charge of the mail service of the country it is eminently fitting that the same general control and management should be extended to telegraphing, which is but another form of correspondence.

The business of telegraphing has grown beyond the utmost expectations of its inventor, and the use of the wires is almost a daily household necessity. Yet, favored by circumstances, and by the immense profits resulting from the business, its whole control is in the hands of a few men, whose combined power and wealth enable them to bear down or buy off all opposition, and secure them in the possession of a monopoly which amasses large fortunes for them at the expense of millions of their fellow citizens. The heavy reductions recently made in the tariff of charges upon messages sent over the wires proves conclusively how great a tax the proprietors of the lines have for years levied upon the business necessities of the people, and clearly demonstrates the importance of placing the whole business under a system of governmental management similar to that which now distributes the mails. That the present charges are more moderate than formerly is no argument against the change: for the same monopoly that heretofore kept the charges high can raise them again on any pretext when the pressure under which they came to be reduced is removed. The cost of the lines is small in comparison with the amount of income derived. That a system of governmental telegraphy can be maintained on the principle of the cheap postage we now enjoy has been fully demonstrated by the advocates of the change. The advantage to the people of being able to send telegraphic messages for a nominal cost to any distance, will soon bring about a change in our business habits which, like all things tending to annihilate time and distance, will tend to bind all the citizens of our common country more closely together. The slow-going mails will be reserved for the long letters of politicians, the tender epistles of lovers, and that large class of our people who love to water their ideas; but the business men of the country, the men and women of action, people whose communications are "short, sharp and decisive," will use the government telegraph instead of the mails. Other comfortable thoughts are connected with this subject. There will be no loading down the telegraph with heavy documents. Whether the cars run off the track or bridges are washed away or roads are all blocked up with snow, the telegraph communications of the people will be uninterruptedly maintained without extra charge by the fostering hand of our good Uncle Sam. We hope that when the General Assembly reconvenes next Monday this subject will receive the thoughtful consideration of the members, and that our Representatives in Congress will receive, in the shape of a memorial in favor of the change, a significant expression of the desire of the people of Alabama in this regard.

The Masses Need It.

[From the Toledo (Ohio) Blade.]

It is not a flattering commentary on republican institutions that such benefits to the common people as cheap postage and the postal telegraph have to be first demonstrated by the example of European governments, and for a long time enjoyed by their people, before we can muster courage to demand them of our own public servants. The post office and the telegraph must alike be the servants not of the rich only, but also of the poor, of the many as well as of the few. It is not in keeping with the duty and dignity of a republic to allow corporations to make extravagant profits for themselves by laying heavy taxes on the means of communication between the people of different towns and sections. As Mr. Washburn argues, the telegraph now serves only the men of capital and business, while in Belgium, in Switzerland and in Great Britain the telegraph is made the servant of the common people. The people of the United States cannot long see the people of Europe enjoying advantages which our own government fails to provide for itself and its people.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Held by Judges Ingraham, Barnard and Brady. Court opens at half-past ten A. M.—Nos. 55, 59, 60, 61, 62, 64, 65, 66, 67, 58, 70, 71, 357, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Judge Cardozo. Call of calendar twelve M.—Nos. 34, 35, 82, 100, 136, 142, 169, 186, 217.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Part 1.—Before Judge McCunn. Court opens at 11 A. M.—Nos. 246, 247, 803, 1151, 1295, 1297, 1307, 721, 1077, 1227, 183, 132, 1159, 1277, 165. Part 2.—Before Judge Freedman. Court opens at eleven A. M.—Nos. [illegible], 1278, 1410, 800, 1208, 1508, 1005, 1494, 1530, 1610, 1633, 1646, 572, 1644, 1160, 1694.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Part 1.—Before Judge Gross. Call of calendar at ten A. M.—Nos. 4799, 4787, 4789, 4390, 4770, 8, 4747, 4540, 4741, 4969, 4823, 4624. Part 2.—Before Judge Curtis.—Nos. 4438, 4782, 4721, 4556, 4728, 4767, 4805, 4720, 4727, 4762, 4641, 4650, 4660, 4658, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Before Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., City Judge.—The People vs. Michael Boyle, burglary; Same vs. William Stetson, burglary; Same vs. John Shevlin, burglary; Same vs. Walter A. Allen, burglary; Same vs. Walter Hamilton, forgery; Same vs. Peter Hamlin, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. Patrick Quinn, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. George P. Keating (two cases), obtaining goods by false pretences; Same vs. Henry Miller, William Miller and Conrad Snyder, assault and battery; Same Conrad Snyder, assault and battery; Same Charles A. French, grand larceny; Same vs. Thomas Sullivan, grand larceny; Same vs. George Miller, grand larceny; Same vs. John Grill, grand larceny; Same vs. Harriet Scott, grand larceny; Same vs. Robert McDowell, grand larceny; Same vs. W. B. Cooley, grand larceny; Same vs. John Ryan, grand larceny; Same vs. John Campbell, grand larceny; Same vs. Adolphus Lohman, grand larceny; Same vs. John Mullen, grand larceny; Same vs. John Murley, larceny from the person; Same vs. Charles Olsen, larceny from the person; Same vs. Catharine O'Connell, larceny from the person; Same vs. Edward Clairbourne, larceny from the person; Same vs. Mary Hawkins, grand larceny; Same vs. George Newcomb, grand larceny; Same vs. Thomas J. Radcliff, grand larceny; Same vs. Jeremiah Madden, grand larceny; Same vs. Joseph Font, petit larceny.

MEMPHIS, EL PASO AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7, 1870.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

An editorial in an evening paper of the 5th inst. attacking this company, obliges me to ask space in your columns for a reply. The accusations it makes were all put forward vehemently throughout the past year in Paris. They were met there legally and officially by suits against their authors. The result of strict investigation there by parties interested in knowing the exact truth is the best answer to put now before the public here. These parties are our bondholders, contractors and the government which authorized the admission of our bonds to the French Exchange and the circulation of our securities among the French people.

The *Post* is right in its statement that no American company had hitherto been admitted to quotation on the French Bourse. It is not right in its statement of the means used to obtain this admission; nor was it a sudden movement originated last spring. Persistent, steady, thorough work through resident agents had been in progress for more than two years, during which every possible information had been laid before the government and parties interested.

Its charter and franchises and laws enacted in regard to them, everything relating to the country through which the road lies, and the great commercial results which would follow on its building, were made fully known to the persons with whom they were negotiating. The permission to admit our securities was finally obtained upon the understanding and agreement that this admission should accrue to the advantage of French industry by applying the greater part of the money obtained from French people to the purchase of iron and engines for the building and operation of the road.

This opening out of new channels to French trade was thought worthy of the fostering care of the government. This was the reason, and it was upon this understanding that our land grant bonds—which show what they are upon their face—were admitted to quotation and sale. And contracts were accordingly made for 45,000 tons of iron and a corresponding number of engines.

Our bondholders, who were necessarily alarmed by those attacks, had the fullest means of information given them. Their confidence is shown by their continuing to hold their bonds and draw the interest, which they received in July last and now in January.

My dates from Paris are to the 22d of December. Up to that time no suit whatever had been instituted against the company, except one by a person claiming damages for refusing to let him have bonds to sell under an alleged contract which the company repudiates.

Our bonds were never withdrawn, nor was there a thought of doing so. On the contrary an additional sale for 10,000,000f. has just been made and other negotiations are in progress with parties having full knowledge of the condition of the company and all the assaults upon it.

The last official act of the French government, which was the admitting to payment of the taxes on the bonds and the accepting of the security of Mallet Frères for their continued payment, was not made until August last. This recognition is the direct act of the government, and was done through M. Magne himself (the Minister of Finance referred to by the *Post*) long after all these discussions had been made familiar by the French newspapers.

The only real trouble to the company came from a source which it could not have foreseen and for which it was not in any way responsible. We had been for two years applying to Congress, with a fair prospect of success, for its authority and aid in establishing our line. In the Congress preceding the present our bill asking for subsidy had been amended by one asking for guarantee of interest. On account of the indisposition of Congress to grant moneyed aid the bill was again amended by one asking simply the right of way. This bill passed the House twice by large majorities at the close of one Congress and the beginning of another. It was mistaken in Paris for the bill also pending in the House which granted guarantee of interest for our construction bonds. This mistake first reached the knowledge of the company here by the French newspapers, which had already spread it through France. It was announced by them that this bill gave to our construction bonds a guarantee of six per cent. But these bonds were not in the market, and have not been offered for sale. The bonds sold in the French market were land grant bonds of the company, which say what they are on their face. Neither journals nor brokers ever said that these had a guarantee of interest. The error was confined to the construction bonds, and this was from an error of accident and not from intention.

When I reached Paris, immediately afterward, I found that this, which could have been a situation easily explained and corrected without difficulty, had been magnified and envenomed by rival and hostile interests. Under the best legal advice I adopted such measures as in my judgment would adjust affairs with the least injury to the company, its bondholders or contractors, and preserve for the company the strong position it had acquired. All the explanations needed for the information of the public were given, and a semi-monthly newspaper was established with the object of keeping up full information concerning the condition of the company and the progress of its road.

In my efforts to protect this really national work I was chiefly obstructed by the active and malignant hostility of rival railway interests, and of certain financial agencies which the company had omitted to employ, and by the unusual conduct of the American legation, which became a recognized bureau of information against our company. A legation represents its government, and its official position cannot be personally used. This conduct of our legation, which never in any way referred for information to the company's office in Paris, but constituted itself the partisan of our opponents, was accepted as expressing, in the usual way, the views of our government towards the Memphis Pacific as a national road, and the standing and information in which it was held at home. Among other acts I will, at this time, only cite that I was given to read a letter from the legation to the representative of an adverse railway interest to the effect that the Memphis and El Paso road was a speculative enterprise without foundation.

In respect to the right of way, which we are asking, there only remains now for Congress to grant a strip across the Territory of New Mexico 150 miles in length—the rest having been acquired from private corporations.

We own and control in Arkansas the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad. In Texas, the Memphis and El Paso Company has fully complied with the conditions of its charter, giving us the ownership and control of the line through that State. In Arizona we have purchased and own the charter of the Arizona Company, of which the line traverses that Territory, and have complied with the conditions of its charter.

In California we have purchased and own the charter, franchises and property of the San Diego and Gila Southern Pacific and Atlantic Railroad Company, which traverses that State—including 9,000 acres of land in the harbor of San Diego. In the harbor of Norfolk we own over 1,000 acres. In addition to these contracts and arrangements have been made by the company with other roads.

We have contracted with the Western Union Telegraph Company to put up a line of telegraph along our road. Arrangements are partly completed for establishing a steam freight and emigrant line between Anvers and Norfolk in connection with the company. We have a corps of engineers engaged in locating the San Diego and Gila line. We are indebted to the War Department for military protection to our surveying parties and for permission to purchase their supplies from the government depots in that quarter.

Under actual circumstances it is not too much to say that the future of the road may be regarded as secured, notwithstanding the strength of the combination against it. Our contracts are in the course of uninterrupted execution. Shipments of rails have begun to reach New Orleans, and the first ten engines will be ready for delivery at the end of February. We are about to lay the rails on the Texas division. The Memphis and Little Rock Road, of which 100 miles are now in operation, will be fully completed by the 1st of July. With the work in progress we are expecting to have at least 250 miles of road in operation before the close of this year, with an estimated net income of over $1,000,000.

I regret to have to ask so much space, but even this is only sufficient for the brief and rapid summary, that does not do justice to the value of the work accomplished. It is barely sufficient to give the public an opportunity to compare a statement of facts with the charges which the *Post* has lent its editorial authority to send out broadcast over the country against our work—a work that has twice received the approval of the House of Representatives, and which, otherwise unaided, is making its own way through a country impoverished by war, and which offers the quickest and best means for a true reconstruction, in restored and extended industries, and in the prosperity and content these will carry with them. J. C. FREMONT, President.

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YOUNG DELINQUENTS

The Catholic Protectory and the Juvenile Asylum—How Delinquents and Friendless Youngsters are Cared For.

If there be one thing more than another which should keep the name of the late L. Silliman Ives fresh in the memory of every Catholic who has any interest whatever in the welfare of the numerous Catholic children who are year after year allowed to go their ways unprotected in a great city like this, that one thing is the Roman Catholic Protectory in Westchester county.

This admirable institution was organized in May, 1863, and, to a great extent, is conducted on the same plan after the same manner, with a few exceptions, as the New York Juvenile Asylum. In fact, the only material difference between the two charities is that the one is Roman Catholic and the other Protestant in its religious teachings, and that the Protectory does not indenture as many children as the Asylum. The Society for the Protection of Roman Catholic Children, under whose direction the Protectory is managed, had for its first president Dr. Ives, who, while he lived, was indefatigable in his efforts to make it what it now is—one of the very best institutions of its kind in the world.

GREAT OAKS FROM LITTLE ACORNS GROW.

Like all societies which have for their chief end the benefiting of the poor or helpless, the association had at first much up-hill work to do. Its starting point was in a house in East Eighty-sixth street, which accommodated about 150 boys, and a house on East Eighty-sixth street, which accommodated about the same number of girls. These two houses were found to answer all the wants of the society for the first six months of its practical existence, but the applications for admission became so numerous and so urgent that it was deemed advisable to extend the accommodations; so at the close of the first year the boys were removed to Eighty-sixth street, near Fifth avenue, where three houses were rented, having room for about 350 inmates. Two years after the society had made its first step it found itself in a prosperous condition, and in 1865 a farm of 114 acres, with commodious barns and outhouses, was purchased near the village of Westchester. This property cost $19,000.

THE PROTECTORY.

The society soon after the purchase began to erect spacious brick buildings on their newly acquired land for the accommodation of the objects of their care. At present the boys are in a new structure that has been erected at a cost of $70,000, and some frame buildings that have cost $16,000. The old homestead building is still occupied by the girls, but a magnificent brick structure is now being erected, which is intended for the exclusive use of the girls, and the estimated cost of which is set down at $150,000. It will accommodate, when completed, about 600 inmates. In addition to this building the main structure for the boys is also being rapidly built, and when the whole Protectory shall have been finished, wings and all, there will be ample accommodation for 1,500 children. The cost of the whole affair will reach the neighborhood of $200,000. Strange as it may seem, the entire foundation work has been paid for out of the proceeds of the boys' labor on the farm and in the workshops.

THE OBJECTS OF THE INSTITUTION.

One of the principal features of the Juvenile Asylum management, that of indenturing the children in the institution, finds no favor in the eyes of the managers of the Protectory. They contend that they are perfectly well aware that the system of apprenticeship generally in operation is for two substantial reasons, a great evil. In the first place, the children are not prepared by previous discipline and education to insure contentment, obedience and fidelity. The result is that in three cases out of four they become perfectly worthless. Second—The conviction has been forced on the managers that even a greater evil arises from the avarice or money-getting spirit of the person to whom the children are apprenticed; that these persons, except in extraordinary cases, neglect to instruct the children in the faith of their baptism or in proper secular knowledge; that they overwork them, while they are scantily fed and clothed, producing discontent and causing them to abscond. Under the circumstances the managers do the best thing possible instead of indenturing the children, and that is in making provision for various trades on their farm, with a view of permanently having them in such industrial occupation "as may suit their relative aptitudes and capacities, insuring, however, to each child a good knowledge of agricultural pursuits." There are at present 955 children in the Protectory, 750 of whom are boys.

THE NEW YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM.

The Juvenile Asylum, as has been already mentioned, is in almost every respect similar to the Protectory. It was in operated in 1851, its charter defining its objects to be "to receive and take charge of such children, between the ages of seven and fourteen, as may be voluntarily entrusted to them by their parents or guardians, or committed to their charge by competent authority, and provide for their support and to afford them the means of moral, intellectual and industrial education."

By an amendatory act passed in 1866 the powers of the association were extended to receive:—"1. Children under seven years of age, at the discretion of the directors. 2. Children under fourteen years of age, of sufficient bodily health and mental capacity to attend the public schools, who shall be found idle, truant and without occupation, wandering in the streets or lanes of the city, and who may be committed by a magistrate for discipline. 3. Children between the ages of seven and fourteen deserting their homes without sufficient cause and keeping company with dissolute and vicious persons against the lawful commands of their parents." The object which the management has in view is the discipline and reformation of the child. The institution has an agency in Illinois, where the girls are indentured till they reach the age of eighteen and the boys till they reach the age of twenty-one. Employers are required to provide everything necessary for the children's comfort to instruct them in reading, writing and arithmetic to guard their morals, and at the end of their indenture to give them a new suit of clothes and to pay the girls fifty dollars and the boys from $150 to $200. Children are also received at the institution as boarders. The average time children are kept in the asylum is six months.

The asylum is located near High Bridge, has twenty acres of land and accommodations for 500 children. Under its managers is a house of reception, which is in Thirteenth street, where children are kept five or six weeks for reception before being sent to the asylum. A new building will soon be erected for the use of the girls near High Bridge. It is expected to accommodate 209 inmates.

Thirteen thousand seven hundred and ninety-six children have been received in the institution since from 1853 to 1869 inclusive, 11,419 of whom were boys. Of the whole number 6,353 were committed by a magistrate, 4,394 by a magistrate at the request of parents, 468 at their own request; 2,422 were surrendered by parents. There are 600 inmates of the asylum at the present time.

"THE DIGNITY OF PHILANTHROPY"

Lecture by the Rev. Dr. Thompson at the Broadway Tabernacle.

The public announcement that Dr. Thompson would lecture on the "Dignity of Philanthropy," as illustrated in the late Mr. Peabody, had the effect of filling last night to overflowing the Broadway Tabernacle, Thirty-fourth street. Besides the members of the congregation there were present a large number of strangers, who listened to the eloquent discourse of the eminent divine with the closest attention.

Commencing with a well drawn analysis of what philanthropy consisted the preacher read extracts from the Scriptures in proof of the truth of his position that religion and goodness were inseparable; that philanthropy was only real and true when connected with and regulated Christian feeling. Sacred and profane history afforded numerous examples of self-sacrificing, devoted men, who forgot themselves in their desire to benefit humanity; but in every case it was the love of God and God's creatures working in their hearts which prompted them to their noble endeavors. Philanthropy can be displayed, and is happily often demonstrated by men of small means, but the merit in their case is no less than in those of great wealth and influence, who devote their means to the alleviation of distress, the advancement of education and the protection of the poor and needy. As God sees all hearts, so he knows the motives of men, and so the poor widow throwing in her mite amid valuable offerings was accounted as having performed an act of charity greater and more deserving of reward than the generous deeds of those richer in worldly goods. When, therefore, we pause to wonder and applaud the open-handed generosity of a great public benefactor, we must not forget that in a lesser degree others are also deserving. Human nature is not utterly corrupt in Christian lands. Philanthropy is, fortunately, not a rare virtue in our day. But just as we avoid excluding from the measure of our praise the humbler workers in God's vineyard, who aim at lessening the evils incident to our civilization by substantial aid to the poor, so we cannot say too much in eulogy of him who was the most conspicuous benefactor of his time.

Rising far above his fellow men in the nobility of his aspirations, the splendor of his designs and the scope of his views, George Peabody became the greatest exemplar of the dignity of philanthropy. Kings bought ephemeral fame by the blood of their soldiers, statesmen secured questionable fame by craft and cunning, but the great American citizen was too noble to be vain, too generous to be crafty. The exalted purpose he set before him he carried out—that dignity of manner and unostentatious goodness characteristic of a Christian philanthropist. While kings will be forgotten and statesmen unremembered, George Peabody will live in the hearts of the poor. No monument of granite or storied urn could equal that. And more, the consciousness of having in life showered benefits upon his fellow man and pleased his Maker—returned the talents given him a hundred fold—was his great reward.

The preacher dwelt at considerable length on the characteristics of Mr. Peabody's philanthropy, and mentioned most of the bequests to institutions both in this country and in England. Availing himself of the opportunity afforded him by the recital of the noble gifts of the great citizen, the reverend gentleman then applied the moral in a peroration of much beauty and power of expression, pointing out the sure reward for lives spent in the cause of the Redeemer, not hoarding the wealth earned by industry to rot and rust, but using it with generous hands for the general good, the spread of enlightenment, the diffusion of happiness and the glory of God.

MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL NOTES.

The dramatic sensation of the current week will be the first appearance in this country this evening, at Niblo's Garden, of that "trilingual," "pictorial actor," Mr. Charles Fechter, whose fame, thanks to a magnificent puff from Mr. Charles Dickens, preceded him to this country. Mr. Fechter, according to Mr. Dickens, is "one of the greatest actors of the age," but whether he will be thought so or not when judged by the American standard remains yet to be determined. At all events, there is not the slightest doubt that he will prove a great sensation, which in the end amounts to almost the same thing. Mr. Fechter makes his first bow this evening before an American audience as Ruy Blas, an impersonation in which it is said he stands without a rival in the whole of Europe. He will be supported by a strong company, including Miss Carlotta Le Clerq, an English actress of much ability, who during the past four or five years sustained the principal parts with him during his London engagements.

"Hamlet," at Booth's theatre, is the other legitimate sensation of the week, and it bids fair to remain such until the close of the season. Mr. Booth has given this great play a setting every way worthy of its fame; but for the sake of harmony, we could wish to see it interpreted by a stronger cast. The day of "one star" dramas is past in this city, and playgoers are now anxious to see even the most subordinate parts in a play ably filled. However, the scenic effects in "Hamlet" as produced at Booth's theatre, are on a scale of magnificence never before attempted with the legitimate drama in this country, and nightly evokes the most rapturous applause from the audience. Mr. Booth, too, in the *rôle* of "the melancholy Dane," has vastly improved upon his early impersonations of the same part, and he now gives us an entirely new and original creation.

At Wallack's theatre a change of programme is also announced for the present week. The military drama of "Ours," which upon its first production at this house was favored with such a long run, has been revived and will be presented this evening for the first time this season. It will be given every evening during the week excepting Thursday, when "The School for Scandal" will be given instead. The piece will be produced with new scenery, new costumes, &c., and will have the advantage of a strong cast.

The "double-barrelled" love comedy of "The Busybody" will be repeated on this and to-morrow evening at the Fifth Avenue theatre. On Wednesday evening Olive Logan's local comedy entitled "Surf, or Summer Scenes at Long Branch," will be produced at this establishment for the first time in this city. This piece will be given with new scenery and the full strength of the company attached to this theatre, and if it has any merit whatever it will, beyond a doubt, here receive full justice.

Humpty Dumpty Fox in comedy is as much of a sensation as Fox in pantomime at the Olympic, where that individual during the week will continue to enact the part of Fergusson Trotter in the drama of "The Writing on the Wall." After the withdrawal of this piece from the boards Mr. Fox will appear in a new pantomime, which is even now in active preparation, but previous to the production of which Mr. Fox will appear in a round of comedy parts, including Paul Pry, Aminadab Sleek, Tobias Shortcut and Jaques Strop.

At the Grand Opera House several new features are announced, but the old one of "Fluto" still remains upon the bills. In addition to this burlesque "The Spinning Weaver" will be given, with Alice Dunning and Lingard in the principal parts. The "Can-can" and "Shoo, Fly," in which "the happy couple" will take part, will conclude the entertainment.

The blondes, the birds and the beasts are still the attractions at Wood's Museum. "Ixion" will be given this evening by Lisa Weber and her bewitching burlesquers, while the burlesque entitled "Without a Name," with the romping Rands in the leading parts, will be the feature at the matinees.

The great wigwam of Tammany—now sometimes designated as "The Church of the Holy Sachem," owing to the queer antics of its latest "star," "the Rev. George Francis"—is still happy in the possession of "Bad Dickey" and a troupe of negro minstrels. A new spectacular burlesque, entitled "The Seven," is in active preparation at this house and will be produced at an early day.

"The fancy few" will be out in full force to-night at the "Old Bowery" to witness the scientific "set-to" between James Mace, the ex-champion of the British prize ring, and another gentleman rejoicing in the euphonious name of Pooley Mace. "Tom and Jerry," "The Irish Outlaw" and a pantomime will terminate the performance.

The Theatre Comique again announces an "increase of stars," said "stars" being capable of doing a little of everything, including comedy, drama, pantomime and ballet. A new comic local sketch is on the bills for the present week.

The Waverley theatre has not yet quite done at playing its favorite game of "open and shut." Under another new management it again reopens this evening to try its fortunes as a varieties theatre. Mr. James Taylor, the London mimic, and Professor Silvester, the illusionist, are the principal stars.

Tony Pastor, as usual, is out with another new drama this week, entitled "Joe Peppers; or Life in the West." In addition to this he also announces the first appearance this evening of Mr. Geo. Leopold, the horizontal bar performer, and the Freeman Sisters, "duetists," for this evening.

The way of minstrelsey, many new features are announced for the present week at Bryant's and the San Francisco. At the former, however, "Shoo, Fly," continues to be the great attraction, while at the latter audiences are nightly served with a dish of "Hash" which generally sends them home in the best humor possible.

The present is the last week of the little fairy spectacle of "Cinderella" at the New York circus. Many new equestrian acts have been added to the bills, and the programme upon the whole is decidedly novel.

The New York Conservatory of Music will give a grand musical soiree at the Young Men's Christian Association Hall on Wednesday evening. Selections from Thalberg, Vieuxtemps, Beethoven, Chopin, Donizetti and other popular composers, will be rendered by the pupils.

Mr. George Vandenhoff commences a series of readings from the poets on Thursday evening at the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association. The second reading will be given on Saturday evening at the same place.

The Arion Vocal Society will give the opera of "Der Freischutz," on Friday evening, at the Academy of Music. Carl Bergmann will conduct the orchestra.

Mme. Sophie Lilliandahl's soiree of classical music will be given at Steck's Hall to-morrow evening.

At the Park theatre, Brooklyn, Mr. John Brougham enters this evening upon the second week of his engagement, appearing as Terry, the Swell, in the sensational drama of "The Lottery of Life."

At Hooley's Minstrels in the same city the distribution of holiday presents to the audience still continues. New songs, new dances and new sketches are also announced.

A single performance of the spectacular play of "London" will be given at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on Thursday evening next. It will be presented with a strong company, including Clara Jennings, and all of its original imported scenery. The performance will afford the Brooklynites an excellent opportunity of witnessing a proper scenic representation.

THE BALL SEASON.

The second annual grand masquerade ball, under the auspices of the association known as "La Coterie of New York," is announced for Thursday next at the Academy of Music. The entertainment last year was most successful in every respect, and there is every reason to believe that the forthcoming one will, if possible, be an improvement upon it. It is evidently the intention of the committee to make it a respectable masquerade ball, and as such it will doubtless be largely patronized even by the most fastidious.

The ball of the Young Men's Association in aid of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylums, which has of late years taken rank among the most brilliant and respectable affairs of the kind of each recurring season, comes off this year at the Academy of Music, on Monday evening, January 24. The association under whose management the ball is given have made the most perfect arrangements in order to insure its success. The double incentives of charity and amusement are certain to attract the usual crowded and fashionable attendance. Grafulla will furnish the music, which is saying quite enough on that score. Last year $10,000 were realized for the orphans by this ball, and it is to be hoped that the efforts of the managers of the entertainment to raise a larger fund this year will meet with ready encouragement.

SUICIDE OF A FEMALE SCHOOL TEACHER AT SALEM, MASS.—Miss Burt, who has been a teacher in the Wallis school, at Peabody, for thirty years, committed suicide by hanging herself at her residence in Salem on Tuesday. She resigned her position as teacher last summer on account of ill health. Her age was fifty-five years. She was highly esteemed by all who knew her. No cause is assigned for the act.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET, SUNDAY, Jan. 9—6 P. M.

The various Wall street markets underwent a rather sudden transition during the week from dulness and heaviness to activity and strength. The speculative combinations which have remained comparatively idle since the September panic seem to have entered the field for a "bull" campaign, and short as has been their movement, it has been decidedly successful in effecting a marked advance in prices.

THE MONEY MARKET

has changed to suit their plans, the expectations of ease as the week progressed being quite satisfactorily fulfilled. At the opening the rate on call retained the stringent features of the previous week, when the various dividend paying institutions withdrew large sums of money from the street, but gradually relaxed as the money so disbursed found its way back into bank, until at the close borrowers on prime collaterals were accommodated at six per cent. Indeed, the tendency of the market under the accumulation of funds at this centre for the interval to the spring months, and which is reflected in the weekly statement of the associated banks, is to still greater ease, and gives rise to the impression that the rate on call will descend to five and even four per cent, should no unlooked for cause of activity interrupt meantime. Capital at this season is inactive. With the approach of January 1 there is a general winding up of business and a suspension of operations in the ordinary channels of enterprise. The money thus withdrawn finds its way to the metropolis for employment on call, our busy mart being always ready to use it in Wall street or elsewhere. It is only upon the spring opening of business that it begins to leave us again, the country banks which originally sent it being then the drawers. The market for commercial paper has been steady, but hardly lower, the relaxation on call being too fresh as yet to influence a reduction in rates; but doubtless in the immediate future we shall find the effects of the competition of the country banks whose winter deposits seek this class of investment. The foreign exchanges have been firm on a moderate amount of business, and despite the better supply of commercial bills arising out of the higher price of gold.

THE GOLD MARKET.

The "bullish" speculation was very perceptible in the Gold Room, where the operations have been on a largely increased scale, the clearances of Saturday exceeding $85,000,000. The upward movement is the result of a strong speculative combination who entered the lists on the expected inability and lack of intention on the part of the government to increase its gold sales until the Treasury balance is better fortified. The effect was an advance in the whole from 119⅞ to 123⅛, the latter point being attained on Saturday morning before the intelligence was received that the government contemplated an extra sale of over a million and a half on Monday, the coin so to be disposed of consisting of the accrued interest on the bonds purchased by Secretary Boutwell for account of the sinking and special funds. This news demoralized the speculators, and there was a rush to sell, under which the price declined to 121⅝, closing finally at 121⅝. The cliques seem to have lost courage over this *divertissement* of the Treasury, and the market became feverish and wavering, and probably will remain so until after the sale on Monday, and perhaps until it is definitely ascertained that the government will not further disturb the January programme. The range of the market during the week is shown in the table:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
Monday	120¼	119⅞
Tuesday	119⅞	119⅞
Wednesday	120⅜	119⅞
Thursday	121	120⅜
Friday	123	121⅞
Saturday	123⅛	121⅝

THE STOCK MARKET

opened heavy and weak, in sympathy with the early activity in money, but the decline was only the effort of the cliques to obtain a better starting point. The course of prices followed the line of a curve, with its greatest depression on Tuesday, from which point it sharply turned upward, bending downward again toward the close of the week. The market advanced on the whole an average of about six per cent for the prominent speculative stocks. The downward turn at the close was attributed to the realization of the cliques; but the very cheerful character of the bank statement had brought in the outside public in such force that prices declined to a less extent than would otherwise have been the result of this temporary change of tactics by the larger operators. The following were the closing prices at the last session of the Stock Exchange on Saturday:—Canton, 51¼ a 51¾; Cumberland, 27 a 27¾; Western Union, 32¼ a 32⅜; Quicksilver, 15¼ a 15¾; Mariposa, 7¼ bid; do. preferred, 17⅛ a 17¾; do. certificates, 44¾ a 45¼; Pacific Mail, 43¾ a 43⅞; Boston Water Power, 14¼ a 15; Adams Express, 62¼ a 62⅝; Wells-Fargo Express, 20 a 21; American Express, 36¾ a 37; United States Express, 49¾ a 50¼; New York Central consolidated, 92⅛ a 92⅞; New York Central scrip, 87⅛ a 87⅜; Harlem, 137 a 138⅞; Erie, 24 a 24¼; do. preferred, 42; Reading, 94⅞ a 95; Michigan Central, 117¾ a 118; Lake Shore, 88⅝ a 88⅞; Illinois Central, 137 a 138; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 87⅛ a 88; Chicago and Northwestern, 73⅛ a 73⅞; do. preferred, 85⅞ a 86; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, 76 a 79; Rock Island, 105¾ a 105⅞; Milwaukee and St. Paul, 74⅛ a 75; do. preferred, 87 a 87¼; Toledo and Wabash, 51⅛ a 52⅛; Fort Wayne, 88⅞ a 88⅜; Alton and Terre Haute, 24⅜ a 27; do. preferred, 56 bid; Ohio and Mississippi, 25⅜ a 25⅞; Delaware and Lackawanna, 104 a 104¼; New Jersey Central, 93⅝ a 95; Chicago and Alton, 144 a 145⅛; do. preferred, 145 a 146; Morris and Essex, 85 a 85¾; Hannibal and St. Joseph, 111¾ a 112; do. preferred, 112 a 113; Dubuque and Sioux City, 106¼ a 110; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, 19⅞ a 19⅞.

After the adjournment of the boards and the closing of the Long Room the following street prices prevailed for the leading speculative stocks:—Western Union Telegraph, 32 a 32⅛; Pacific Mail, 43⅜ a 43⅝; New York Central consolidated, 92⅛ a 92⅜; do. scrip, 87⅛ a 87⅛; Erie, 23⅞ a 24⅛; Reading, 95 a 95¼; Lake Shore, 88⅝ a 89; Northwestern, 72⅞ a 72⅞; do. preferred, 85⅞ a 86⅛; Rock Island, 105⅛ a 105⅛; St. Paul, 74⅜ a 74⅞; do. preferred, 87⅛ a 87⅜; Ohio and Mississippi, 25⅜ a 25⅞; New Jersey Central, 94 a 94⅞.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

The causes influential for an advance in stocks were also operative in the government bond market, where prices were strongly active, the upward movement being stimulated at the close by the announcement that the government would buy nearly two millions extra in the ensuing week. Prices on the street at the termination of business on Saturday were as follows:—United States currency sixes, 109⅛ a 109⅜; do. sixes, 1881, registered, 117⅛ a 117⅜; do. do., coupon, 117⅜ a 117¼; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 114⅞ a 115; do. do., 1862, coupon, do. do., 115⅞ a 115⅛; do. do., 1864, do. do., 114⅞ a 115; do. do., 1865, do. do., 115 a 115⅛; do. do., registered, January and July, 114 a 114⅛; do. do., coupon, do. do., 114 a 114⅛; do. do., 1867, do. do., 114⅛ a 114¼; do. do., 1868, do. do., 114⅛ a 114¼; do. ten-forties, registered, 111⅞ a 112; do. do., coupon, 112⅛ a 112⅜.

THE BANK STATEMENT

for the week just closed is an exhibit of a highly favorable nature. Its figures created a great deal of surprise, and although a flattering state of affairs was looked for as the result of the money movement at this season so marked an improvement was not expected. The banks are richer than they have been for over a year and now hold the remarkable reserve of eighty-four millions of dollars. During the week the gain in reserve, composed of three and a half millions of legal tenders and four and a half millions of specie, was eight millions, but as the deposits increased eleven millions the actual gain to the surplus reserve is only about five and a quarter millions. The banks now hold twenty-eight millions reserve in excess of the amount required by law. The increase of specie represents the disbursements of the Treasury for the week, and the increase in legal tenders the gain of the banks in the currency movement with the interior. The loans have been increased three millions. These three items make up the total of the deposits. The totals of the last two statements are as follows:—

	Dec. 31.	Jan. 8.
Loans	$250,406,387	$253,475,453
Specie	31,166,908	35,664,830
Circulation	34,150,887	34,132,280
Deposits	179,129,394	190,169,262
Legal tenders	45,034,608	48,537,734

The changes in each item are in detail as follows:—

Increase in loans	$3,069,066
Increase in specie	4,497,922
Increase in circulation	18,607
Increase in deposits	11,039,868
Increase in legal tenders	3,503,126

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of foreign dry goods at the port of New York for each month of the years 1868 and 1869 are officially stated as follows:—

	1868.	1869.
January	$5,119,350	$7,601,015
February	8,674,770	9,201,193
March	9,361,654	13,321,959
April	4,826,418	7,928,674
May	5,825,394	6,993,707
June	4,181,629	4,398,184
July	6,971,647	7,936,470
August	12,353,606	12,775,441
September	8,457,768	8,956,692
October	5,702,169	6,059,108
November	5,514,392	5,746,185
December	3,516,508	3,768,779
Total	$80,795,834	$94,726,417

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

SATURDAY, Jan. 8—6 P. M.

COFFEE.—Rio continued in fair request from the trade and full prices were obtained. There were sold 2,263 bags, ex Christian IX., on private terms. Other kinds were dull but unchanged in value.

COTTON.—The business in this staple was moderate, the demand being principally for spinning, but prices were steady at the quotations appended. Including 113 bales to arrive, the sales were 1,823 bales, of which 1,161 were for spinning, 646 for export and 16 on speculation. For future delivery the business was only moderate, but prices were without change of consequence. The sales were as follows:—100 bales, basis low middling, for January, at 24⅛c.; 200 do., for February, at 24⅛c.; 200 do., for do., on private terms; 100 do., for March, at 25⅛c., and 250 do., for do., on private terms. We append the current quotations:—

	Uplands and Florida.	Mobile and Memphis.	N. Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	23	23¼	23⅛
Good ordinary	24	24¼	24⅜
Low middling	24⅞	25	25¼
Middling	25⅛	25⅜	25⅝
Good middling	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts, 2,854 barrels flour, 3,160 bushels wheat, 2,400 do. oats, and 1,050 do. malt. The flour market was quiet and scarcely so firm, though holders of low grades evince no disposition to make any concession. Lines of extra state may be quoted $5 35 a $5 50. California flour was dull and nominal. The sales were about 5,000 barrels. Southern flour was in limited demand and heavy in value. Sales 350 barrels. Rye flour was very quiet and weak. Sales 100 barrels. Corn meal was dull and nominal. We quote:—

No. 2 State	$4 20 a	$4 75
Superfine State	4 85 a	5 10
Extra State	5 30 a	5 60
Choice do	6 00 a	6 50
Superfine Western	4 85 a	5 10
Extra do	5 25 a	6 00
Extra Minnesota	5 50 a	6 50
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	5 50 a	5 75
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	5 75 a	6 50
St. Louis low extra	6 00 a	6 50
St. Louis straight extra	6 50 a	7 00
St. Louis choice double extra	7 25 a	7 75
St. Louis choice family	7 75 a	9 00
Southern choice and family	8 00 a	10 00
Rye flour	4 40 a	5 50
Corn meal, Brandywine	5 00 a	5 10
Corn meal, Jersey	4 75 a	4 75
Corn meal, city	5 00 a	5 10

—Wheat was dull but firm for choice at Friday's prices. For choice winter $1 30 was bid. The sales were confined to about 25,000 bushels, at $1 15 for common No. 2 Chicago $1 21½ a $1 22 for choice No. 2 Milwaukee (the higher figure being refused for choice samples of Minnesota), $1 50 a $1 55 for white Michigan, $1 45 for white Ohio and $1 23 a $1 39 for amber Western. Corn was dull and nominal, with $1 06 a $1 06½ bid for old Western mixed in store and delivered. Sales 20,000 bushels at 97½c. for new white, $1 06 for new kiln dried mixed, 85c. a 90c. for new mixed and 94c. a 98c. for yellow. Oats were dull and heavy. The sales were 15,000 bushels at 62c. a 64½c., including lots of choice at 65c. a 65½c. and Jersey and Southern at 57c. a 60c. Rye was dull and heavy at former prices. Both barley and barley malt were dull and we heard of no sales of consequence.

FREIGHTS.—The market was very quiet, and rates were generally heavy and nominal. For vessels for charter there was scarcely any demand. The engagements were:—To Liverpool, per steamer, 700 bales cotton at ⅝d. To Genoa, 500 boxes extract logwood, on private terms. To Glasgow, per steamer, 22,500 bushels wheat at 5½d. To London, 1,000 bbls. flour (to fill) at 1s. 10d. The charters were:—A Danish bark, from Philadelphia to Gibraltar, for orders, with 2,500 bbls. petroleum at 5s., and a Swedish bark to Marseilles, general cargo, on private terms.

GUNNIES.—Bags were steady at 16¾c. a 18c., with sales in Boston of 200 bales at 16⅜c. a 16¼c. Cloth was quiet but firm at 19½c. a 21c., according to quality.

HEMP continued to rule dull and prices were nominal at yesterday's quotations. No sales were reported.

HOPS.—The market was dull, the demand continuing light, but prices were unchanged, ranging at from 15c. to 30c. for common to choice.

HAY was quiet, but steady, at our last quotations.

MOLASSES.—The market was extremely quiet, there being no demand except for jobbing lots, and prices were heavy and nominal, 30 bbls. New Orleans were sold at 78c.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits turpentine continued in good demand, but the business was light in consequence of the light offerings and the high prices asked. 100 bbls. in merchantable order were sold at 46c., at which price the market closed strong. Shipping lots were quoted 46½c. Rosin was slow of sale, the firmness of sellers checking business. Sales 1,000 bbls. strained, part if not all at $2 15; 300 do. No. 2, at $2 40 a $2 50, and 400 do. No. 1 and pale at $3 75 a $4 25. We quote:—Strained $2 12½ a $2 20; No. 2, $2 25 a $2 50; No. 1, $2 75 a $3 75; pale, $3 87½ a $5; extra do. and window glass, $5 25 a $8 25. Tar was dull and nominal at our last quotations.

OILS.—Linseed was selling in small lots at 91c. a 93. 20,000 gallons in Boston were sold at 90c. Other kinds were dull but unchanged.

PETROLEUM.—With continued fair demand and small supply the market for crude was firmer and ⅛c. higher prices were obtained; 2,500 bbls. were sold at 16⅛c., at which price the market closed strong. For crude in bbls. the market was firmer and prices were higher, holders generally demanding 21c. The market for refined was quiet, but firm, at 31c., though a sale of 500 bbls. was made at 30⅞c. About 1,200 bbls., in lots, were sold at 31c., and 500 cases "radiant" brought 38½c. The jobbing demand was moderate at 32c. a 34c., the latter price being obtained for prime white. Naphtha was steady at 9½c. a 10c., 500 bbls. a cargo sold at the inside price. In Philadelphia the market was excited and decidedly higher, with an improved demand and very light offerings. For January delivery standard white was held at 30⅛c., with 30½c. bid. The sales were 7,000 bbls. standard white, for February to August, at 32c., closing at 32⅛c., and 6,000 do., for March to August, at 32½c.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts, 366 bbls. pork, 189 packages cut meats, 207 do. lard, and 221 dressed hogs. Pork was dull and a trifle lower on the spot, and quiet, though quite steady, for future delivery. The sales were 500 bbls., at $27 75 a $28 for new mess, $25 a $25 50 for Western new mess, uninspected; also 500 bbls. mess, for February delivery, at $28 a $28 25, closing at the inside price. Dressed hogs were quiet at 11c. a 12⅛c. for Western, according to quality, and 13⅛c. a 13⅜c. for city. Beef was more active, the demand being chiefly for export, and previous prices were realized. The sales were 525 bbls. at $10 a $17 for plain and extra mess. Tierce beef was moderately dealt in, and 140 tierces were sold within the range of $25 a $28 for prime mess, and $27 a $31 for India do. Beef hams were more sought after at steady prices; 120 bbls. were sold at $33 a $33 50. Bacon was inactive and prices were nominal at the quotations published in our last issue. Cut meats were dull and prices were nominal at 15c. a 15⅞c. for pickled hams, and 18½c. a 19½c. for smoked and bagged do. Sales 100 tierces pickled hams on private terms. Lard was dull and heavy on the spot, but active and higher for forward delivery. The sales were 100 packages at 16c. a 16⅝c. for common to prime steam; also 1,000 tierces, for March delivery, at 17c. a 17⅛c., and 500 do., for February, at 16⅞c.

RICE.—Carolina was dull, but quite steady in value. Small sales were made at from 6⅛c. to 7⅛c. for common to choice.

SUGAR.—The market for raw was moderately active, the demand being chiefly for the refining grades, and prices were steady at former quotations. The sales were 725 hhds., part at 9⅝c. a 10⅛c. for Cuba and 11c. for Porto Rico; also 250 boxes at 12c. a 12⅜. Refined was firm at 14⅞c. a 14⅛c. for hard, 13⅞c. a 14⅛c. for soft white, 13⅜c. a 13⅞c. for extra C and 12⅞c. a 13⅛c. for yellow. We quote:—

Cuba—inferior to common refining, per lb.	10 a	10⅛
Fair refining	10⅜ a	—
Good refining	10⅝ a	—
Fair to good grocery	11⅛ a	11⅜
Prime to choice grocery	11⅝ a	12⅛
Centrifugal, hhds. and boxes	9⅞ a	12⅜
Molasses, hhds. and boxes	9⅛ a	10⅞
Melado	5⅜ a	8⅜
Havana—Boxes Dutch standard, Nos. 7 to 9	10 a	10⅛
Do., 10 to 12	10⅞ a	11⅛
Do., 13 to 15	11⅝ a	12⅜
Do., 16 to 18	12⅛ a	13⅛
Do., 19 to 20	13⅛ a	14⅛
Do., white	13⅜ a	14⅜
Do., No. 12, in bond, net cash (gold)	6⅛ a	6⅞
Porto Rico—Refining grades	10⅜ a	11
Grocery grades	11⅛ a	12⅜

SEEDS.—Linseed was quiet but steady at $2 20, gold, duty paid. Grass were dull and nominal at 13c. a 13⅜c. for clover, $4 for timothy, and $2 25 a $2 30 for rough flax.

STEARINE was slow of sale, and prices favored buyers. 20,000 lbs. were sold at 16c. a 16⅛c.

WHISKEY.—Receipts, 167 bbls. The market was firmer, with a fair demand, the closing prices being $1 02 a $1 02½c. There were sold 300 bbls. at $1 01 a $1 02½c.

REAL ESTATE MATTERS.

Anticipations of the Spring Trade—Bullish Tendency of the National Development—Why New York Property is Firm—Influence of Funding in Real Estate—Large Sale in New Jersey.

The week just closed has been the dullest for some time in the real estate market, not even excepting the holiday week, and has left nothing to record in the nature of our usual summary of auction sales.

The first great subject of speculation in real estate circles is the prospects of the coming spring, and the general feeling among the largest operators and dealers is one of hopefulness. Nor can we see anything in the probable contingencies of the future to justify any other anticipation. With the exception of some prostration in business, the product of special causes, which are but incidents of our situation, the year 1870 opens upon the country in a prosperous condition, with every indication of a still more satisfactory development during the next twelve months. Our two great staple crops of cotton and grain have shown a more generous yield for the year just closed than for previous years, and our exports as compared with the imports a very great relative gain in the material wealth of the country. This has been still further enhanced by the larger wave of emigration that, following the tidal flow of past years, has borne to our shores its wealth of brains and muscle, carrying a quality of each of a superior character to that of previous experiences in the same interval. From this great increase of skilled labor among the emigrants last year over those of previous similar periods may be gathered assurances of an improved development of the manufacturing resources of the country and new added wealth. The promise of liberal legislation upon the subject of American shipping gives further promise for encouragement, as any addition to the commerce of the country can be but beneficial to all its interests.

New York is particularly certain to derive a special benefit from this increase in the general prosperity of the Union. Whether in respect to the further development of the agricultural interests, the growth of manufactures or commercial gain, here will largely centre the profits derived from such added enterprise, and proportionately must real estate in this vicinity appreciate in value. It is this certainty that has preserved the firmness of the market during the reduced activity of the past fall season in city property, and it is this argument that gives confidence to holders to look forward to a resumption of spirit in the market at an early date.

The same may be said of suburban property in a lesser degree where locality and means of communication with the city are favorable and satisfactory, but beyond this, at the present time, any prophecy as to the special future of the market, when there are so many conditions liable to influence dealings, would be but idle and possibly delusive.

One thing, however, seems to be certain, that real estate in this locality, as an investment, is not likely to fall off in favor, nor may any decline in prices be looked for. The probable funding of the public debt at a lower rate of interest, say four and one-half per cent, will cause the release of much capital, now locked up in government bonds at six, and place it in the hands of that class of investors who, looking for the most reliable security paying a good percentage, are most likely to favor real estate in that regard.

Among the latest transactions in this vicinity the following extensive one is reported:—

Judge Henry P. Simmons, of Passaic, yesterday disposed of his real estate in that village to James Crooks, Hopper & Co., of the city of Paterson, for $350,000.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

CALKIN—WILLIAMS.—In Cochecton, N. Y., on Wednesday, January 5, at the residence of U. W. Van by the Rev. A. M. Calkin, THEODORE P. CALKIN, of Cortland, N. Y., to MARY EDWARDINE WILLIAMS.

Birth.

PEREZ.—On Friday, January 7, Mrs. M. Perez of a son.

Died.

BARNARD.—On Saturday morning, January 8, SARAH ANN, wife of Daniel P. Barnard, aged 64 years.

The funeral will take place from the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, on Wednesday afternoon, at two o'clock.

BARTHOLOMEW.—On Friday, January 7, at eleven o'clock P. M., ALEXANDER, youngest son of the late Frederick H. Bartholomew, in the 23d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from his late residence, 43 West Thirty-seventh street.

CHATTERTON.—On Sunday evening, January 9, of consumption, ALFRED C. CHATTERTON, aged 43 years.

Funeral services at his late residence, No. 213 West Twenty-first street, on Tuesday afternoon, at one o'clock.

CIRCLE.—On Sunday morning, January 9, at Yonkers, of diphtheria, BARRY, only child of S. Gordon and Anna Circle, aged 3 years, 1 month and 20 days.

Funeral on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock.

COE.—In this city, on Sunday evening, January 9, FREDERICK A. COE, Esq., of Yonkers.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CREARY.—On Saturday, January 8, of apoplexy, ELIZA J. MIDDLETON, wife of George Creary.

The remains will be taken to Keyport this day (Monday), for interment.

DOMINGUEZ.—On Saturday, January 8, GREGORIO DOMINGUEZ, native of Bogota and Consul General of Ecuador.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral service, on Tuesday morning, at ten o'clock, at St. Francis Xavier's church, Sixteenth street.

DOUGLASS.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, January 8, ELIZA M., wife of Charles B. Douglass.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 91 Bond street, on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock.

DUNN.—On Sunday, January 9, BRIDGET DUNN, the beloved wife of Michael Dunn, in the 45th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 215 East Fortieth street, on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock.

EAGLE.—On Sunday evening, January 9, in Brooklyn, in his 86th year, JOHN EAGLE, late of the county Monaghan, Ireland.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

FAGAN.—At her residence, No. 162 avenue C, corner of Tenth street, ELIZA FAGAN, the beloved wife of Matthew Fagan, a native of Castle Pollard, county Westmeath, Ireland, aged 54 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

GEOGHEGAN.—On Sunday, January 9, after a short illness, JOHN S., youngest son of Stephen J. and Ellen Geoghegan, aged 3 years, 3 months and 27 days.

The relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 336 West Fifty-ninth street.

HIELDERBRAND.—GEORGE, son of Henry and Annie Hielderbrand, aged 1 year, 10 months and 26 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 9 James street, on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock.

HOPKINS.—The remains of Rev. DAVID HOPKINS having been brought home for interment, the funeral services will be held at the Presbyterian church, New Rochelle, on Tuesday afternoon, January 11, at one o'clock.

His relatives and friends and the members of the Fourth Presbytery are invited to attend without further notice.

New Haven Railroad train leaves Twenty-seventh street at 11:30 A. M., returning at 2:24 and 4:17 P. M.

The remains will be interred in Greenwood.

HUYLER.—At Hackensack, on Sunday, January 9, JOHN HUYLER, aged 81 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday morning at eleven o'clock, from the First Reformed church. Train leaves foot of Chambers street at nine A. M.

JOHNSON.—Suddenly, on Saturday evening, January 8, at his late residence, No. 718 Sixth street, ARTHUR JOHNSON, in the 27th year of his age.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Nativity, avenue C, near Sixth street, this (Monday) noon, at half-past twelve o'clock.

County Monaghan (Ireland) papers please copy.

JAGGER.—At Jericho, L. I., on Friday, January 7, MARGARET S., wife of William Jagger, Jr.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at Friends' Meeting House, Jericho, this (Monday) morning, at eleven o'clock. Carriages will be at Hicksville on the arrival of the mail train from Hunter's Point.

KELLY.—On Saturday, January 8, the beloved wife of Thomas Kelly, aged 24 years and 11 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Schenck avenue, between Baltic and South Bergen avenues, East New York, this (Monday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

LAVERY.—On Saturday morning, January 8, MARGARET LAVERY, widow of John Lavery, of Banbridge, county Down, Ireland, in the 70th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at her late residence, 130 East Fifty-sixth street, this day (Monday), at twelve o'clock.

MEAD.—On Saturday, January 8, SAMUEL W. MEAD, son of Jane H. Mead, aged 46 years and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 134 East Fifty-sixth street, this (Monday) morning, at eleven o'clock.

MORGAN.—On Sunday, January 9, STEPHEN D., infant son of Henry and Emma A. Morgan, aged 1 month and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the parents' residence, No. 131 West Twenty-fourth street, on Tuesday afternoon, at one o'clock.

MURRAY.—On Saturday, January 8, JOHN MURRAY, son of Thomas Murray, aged 29 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, this (Monday) morning, at half-past nine o'clock, from his late residence, 670 Washington street, to St. Joseph's church, and thence to Calvary Cemetery.

OLIVER.—The members of Empire Chapter are hereby summoned to meet at their rooms, No. 591 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 11, at twelve o'clock noon, to attend the funeral of our late companion, JOHN OLIVER. By order of

ROBERT BLACK, H. P.

SHACKELTON.—At Jersey City, on Saturday, January 8, MARY EMMA CURE, wife of W. B. Shackelton.

Funeral services will take place at 232 Grand street, Rahway, N. J., this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting for friends on arrival of the one o'clock P. M. train from foot of Cortlandt street, New York.

SHINE.—On Sunday, January 9, JOHANNA C., wife of Michael Shine, aged 43 years.

Funeral from No. 341 East Forty-seventh street, on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock.

SMITH.—At Merrick, L. I., on Saturday, January 8, JOSEPH SMITH, aged 76 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Presbyterian church at Freeport, this day (Monday), at twelve o'clock. Southside Railroad cars leave foot of Roosevelt street at a quarter to nine, and at ten o'clock for Freeport and Merrick, returning at three o'clock.

TALMADGE.—At Fernandina, Fla., on Thursday, January 6, of pneumonia, CHARLES T. TALMADGE, formerly of Jersey City, N. J.

The remains will be brought on for interment at Princeton, N. J.

TORNEY.—On Friday, January 7, SARAH TORNEY, aged 52 years.

Friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) morning, at eleven o'clock, from her late residence, 245 Sixth avenue.

VREELAND.—On Saturday morning, January 8, GOULDY VREELAND, in the 55th year of her age.

Her friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 119 Cumberland street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, at ten o'clock.

WAUGH.—On Saturday, January 8, JAMES L. WAUGH, aged 57 years, 2 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, the members of Eureka Lodge, No. 343, F. and A. M., and the fraternity in general, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, in the eleventh Presbyterian church, Fifty-fifth street, between Lexington and Third avenue, this (Monday) afternoon, at half-past three o'clock.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

A.—DODWORTH'S CLASSES FOR DANCING, at 212 Fifth avenue, also at 681 Fifth avenue. Morning, afternoon or evening Classes for families. Evening Classes for gentlemen. Brooklyn Academy, 130 Pierrepont street, under Mr. F. Dodworth. Send for circular.

On Monday morning, January 10, a small private class will commence, which will meet on Mondays and Thursdays, at 10½ o'clock. Families desirous of attending will please send names.

ACADEMY OF DANCING, LYRIC HALL, 723 SIXTH avenue, Reservoir square.—Mr. TRENOR'S classes are now forming for second quarter. Soiree on Monday evening, Jan. 10, at 9:30 P. M.

BROOKES' DANCING ACADEMIES, 281 BROOME ST. AND 133 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET. All the fashionable Dances in one course of lessons. BROOME STREET. LADIES, Tuesdays and Fridays, 3½ P. M. GENTLEMEN, Tuesdays and Fridays, 7½ P. M. CHILDREN, Wednesdays, 3½. Saturdays, 3 P. M. TWENTY-THIRD STREET, Mondays and Thursdays.

BALLETMASTER DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, 24 West Fourth street.—Classes every day and evening. All dancers taught in one quarter; six fashionable dances perfectly in six private lessons.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, 82 FIFTH AVENUE, corner of Fourteenth street. NEW CLASSES. Wednesdays, from 4 to 6 P. M., and Saturdays, from 3½ to 5½ P. M. Tuesdays and Fridays, from 10½ to 12 M. Tuesdays and Fridays, from 4 to 5½ P. M. Saturdays, from 10½ to 12 M. Tuesday and Friday evenings for gentlemen, at 8. The Rooms to let for Weddings, Fairs, Concerts, Sociables or any first class entertainments.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR PURCHASE OF RIFLED CANNON, &c.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 4, 1870.

Sealed proposals for the purchase of 30-pounder and 20-pounder Parrott Rifles, with Carriages, Implements and Projectiles, now on hand in the Navy Yards at Portsmouth, N. H., Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington and Norfolk, will be received at this bureau until 12 o'clock, noon, Jan. 31, 1870.

In the aggregate there are about 390 guns, 354 carriages and 96,157 projectiles. Schedules in detail of the articles at each yard will be furnished on application to this bureau.

Bidders will state the number of guns, carriages, implements and projectiles they desire to purchase at each yard separately, specifying the calibre of gun, kind of carriage, whether broadside or pivot, and the kind of projectiles.

The guns, &c., will be delivered at the respective Navy Yards, and must be removed by the purchaser or purchasers within ten days after the acceptance of his or their bid. But no deliveries will be made of any article until the parties purchasing shall have deposited with the paymaster of the Navy Yard the full amount of the purchase money in each case.

Many of the guns are new, and all are serviceable. Bidders will therefore offer accordingly. No offer for these articles as old iron or wood will be considered.

The bureau reserves the right to reject any or all bids which it may not consider to the interest of the Government to accept.

Proposals should be endorsed on the envelope, "Proposal for Purchase of Rifle Cannon, &c."

A. LUDLOW CASE, Chief of Bureau.

MACHINERY.

FOR SMALL ENGINE LATHES, WITH FOOT POWER or Crank Planers, &c.; also for any Patent Articles that parties want to have manufactured, address W. E. BRADNER & CO., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—FOUR LATHES, TWO SHAPERS, GEAR Cutter, Drill Press, Blower, Vices, Safe, &c. L. DUVINAGE, 209 Centre street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A BAND SAW; ALSO MOULDING, tenoning, Scroll Saw, Lathes, Belting, &c., nearly new. G. HARVEY, 23 Spruce street, New York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"THE PICTORIAL GALLERY OF ART," BY KNIGHT, published by the London Publishing Company. A complete volume of the above book for sale cheap. Address Mrs. LARRISON, 14 Napoleon street, Newark, N. J.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MAGIC TOP, $2; THE NEW WALKING DOLL, the Boy on Velocipede, $2 50 each. Masks and novelties in Toys at retail. PARSELL'S Toy Bazaar, 36 John street.

COAL AND WOOD.

$3 A CHALDRON FOR COKE, DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY. Apply at my office, Twenty-third street and Broadway, or Twenty-first street and avenue A. S. T. SHERWOOD.

DENTISTRY.

DR. CRANE'S OSTEOPLASTIC GOLD AND PLATINA Fillings restores decayed, broken and sensitive teeth to original shape and beauty without pain. Removed to 238 West Forty-second street, near Eighth avenue.

TEETH BUILT UPON STUMPS TO ORIGINAL SHAPE and color, with Oroplastic filling. First tooth, $2. Each additional, $1. Vulcanite sets from $15. At 43 Union square, east.

FURNITURE.

CARPETS, FURNITURE AND BEDDING.—HOUSEKEEPERS supplied with the above on easy terms. Payments weekly or monthly. KELLEY & CO., corner Twenty-fifth street and Sixth avenue.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND OILCLOTH.—HOUSEKEEPERS supplied with the above at O'FARRELL & GREENE'S, No. 230 Eighth avenue, corner Twentieth street. Weekly or monthly payments taken.

MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE for sale.—Property family leaving city; Parlor Furniture, covered brocatel, cost $450, for $175; one do. $70. Paintings, Bronzes, Chamber, Dining Furniture, sacrifice. 52 West Fifteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

CLOTHING.

A1.—AT EDWARD MILLER'S WELL KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT, 160 Seventh avenue, near Nineteenth street, the full value paid in cash for Cast-off Clothing, Carpets, &c., by calling on or addressing.

ATTENTION.—LADIES AND GENTS CAN RECEIVE the highest cash prices for cast-off Clothing, also Carpets, by addressing M. ABRAHAMS, 274 Seventh avenue.

AT 297 THIRD AVENUE, NEAR TWENTY-THIRD street, M. LEON pays the highest price for ladies' and gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, Carpets, &c. Ladies waited on by Mrs. Leon.

AT 833 BROADWAY, NEAR THIRTEENTH STREET, H. HERZ (successor to Cashberg) pays the highest price for ladies' and gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, Carpets, &c. Ladies waited on by Mrs. Herz.

ASTROLOGY.

A.—MADAME WALTERS, DISTINGUISHED CLAIRVOYANT.—Visit her for everything—sickness, business, theft, names numbers, good luck. 409 Canal street.

MADAME ROSS, BUSINESS AND MEDICAL CLAIRVOYANT; tells past, present, future, likeness, name and numbers. 159 Forty-first street, between Broadway and Seventh avenue.

MADAME HOPE, BY PALMISTRY, TELLS ALL AFFAIRS of life. 93 East Eighty-third street. Ladies $1, gents $2.

MADAME LE COMTE, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS Trance Medium.—Information positive; French and English spoken. 150 West Fifteenth street, Sixth avenue.

MADAME RAMOND CAN BE CONSULTED DAILY ON the past, present and future. Ladies 50c.; gents, $1; shows likeness of future wife or husband. 239 Hudson street, near Spring.

MEDICAL.

A SPECIALTY.—DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF N. Y. University Medical College and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted as usual on private diseases. Office, 22 Centre street, near Chambers. N. B.—No fee unless cured.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMMEDIATELY without mercury; MANHOOD RESTORED; office very private. Dr. HARRISON, 177 Bleecker street.

A LADIES' PHYSICIAN.—DR. H. D. GRINDLE, PROfessor of Midwifery, over 20 years' successful practice in this city, guarantees certain relief to ladies, with or without medicine, at one interview. Unfortunates, please call. Relief certain. Residence 120 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue. Elegant rooms for ladies requiring nursing.

A.—MADAME GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, 120 West Twenty-sixth street, guarantees relief to all female complaints. Pleasant rooms for nursing.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMMEDIATELY by Dr. EVANS, 94 Chatham street, without mercury. Dr. Evan's Magical Invigorator; lost manhood restored in fifteen minutes; price $5. Circular forwarded free.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR LADIES IN TROUBLE BY Dr. EVANS, 94 Chatham street, with or without medicine. His powerful, safe Monthly Pills and Compound, price $5. Circulars free per first post.

A GREAT BENEFACTOR TO LADIES IS DR. EVANS, 94 Chatham street. His powerful Medicines, safe and certain, $5; also gentlemen treated, private diseases cured, manhood restored. Consultation all hours.

A GREAT AND SURE REMEDY FOR MARRIED ladies.—The Portuguese Female Pills always give immediate relief, being specially prepared for married ladies. A lady writes:—These pills relieved me in one day, without inconvenience, like magic. Price $5. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU office 129 Liberty street, or sent by mail.

A.—MRS. W. H. MAXWELL, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, No. 6 Greene street, does not humbug ladies with medicine.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED LADIES, WITH or without medicine, by Madame RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which can never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East Fifty-second street, first door from Fifth avenue, and at druggists, 151 Greenwich street, or sent by mail. Caution.—All others are counterfeit.

A.—LADIES IN TROUBLE GUARANTEED IMMEDIATE relief. No pay (until perfectly cured.) Dr. ASCHER, No. 3 Amity place, [Laurens street].

A SURE CURE FOR LADIES WITHOUT MEDICINE.—Dr. and Madame DE RUSEY, No. 4 Neilson place, between Eighth street and Waverley place, never fail. Their $5 French Pills are sure.

DR. HUNTER, 58 BOND STREET, ONE DOOR FROM Bowery (date of and nearly 40 years at No. 3 Division street), can cure worst cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine $5.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DR. AND MADAME DUBOIS (35 years' practice) guarantee certain relief to married ladies, with or without medicine, at one interview. Female restorative $5. Patients from a distance provided with Board, nursing, &c. Electricity scientifically applied. No. 154 East Twenty-eighth street, near Third avenue.

LOSS OF MANHOOD OR IMPOTENCE, RESULTING from the follies of youth or other cause, young, middle aged or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor by Dr. LEWIS, No. 7 Beach st. Forty years' private practice.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

WASHINGTON.

THE INEVITABLE DESTINY OF ST. DOMINGO

Terms of the Treaty with President Baez.

Proposed Changes in the Tariff and Tax Bills.

More Troubles in Prospect for Tennessee.

Radicals Demanding Another Reconstruction.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9, 1870.

The St. Domingo Question—Probability of Annexation—Terms of the Treaty—How It Will Be Arranged.

The treaty for the annexation of St. Domingo to the United States was negotiated by President Baez and our Commercial Agent, Mr. Perry, at the city of St. Domingo. This treaty, with a secret message of the President of the United States, will be sent to the Senate on Monday. Of the truth of this statement there is no doubt. The governing motive for the acquisition of St. Domingo is its geographical position to this country as a means of national defence, as well as its general maritime advantages; and hence, as a preliminary, the lease of Samana was effected and the jurisdiction of the United States established over that part of the territory of St. Domingo.

Several Senators, who are cognizant of the particulars of the negotiation, privately assert that St. Domingo is of as much importance to us as the island of Cuba, if not more, and that the acquisition of the one will more easily lead to the possession of the other. It may be that the President of the United States, in his message recommending the the ratification of the treaty, will briefly state his reasons for the negotiation. It is certain, however, that he has stated them to some of his most intimate political friends.

Although the text of the treaty cannot now be publicly made known there is no doubt that it contains the following propositions, namely:—

First—The United States stipulate to pay the sum of $1,500,000.

Second—This money is to be devoted to the liquidation of all the obligations of the Republic of St. Domingo, including the redemption of its currency, which is represented to be of comparatively small amount.

Third—In case the obligations to be assumed by the United States shall exceed the before mentioned sum of $1,500,000 the public lands of St. Domingo are pledged for the security of the excess.

Fourth—The liquidation of the obligations is to be entrusted to commissioners, one to be appointed by each of the contracting parties.

Fifth—In consideration of the discharge of these obligations St. Domingo cedes to the United States all forts, docks, custom houses and all other public buildings, arsenals, &c., and complete jurisdiction over the territory.

Sixth—St. Domingo to be annexed or acquired as a Territory, and not as a State, and subject to the legislation of Congress, in the same manner as the Territories of the United States.

Seventh—The treaty to be valid to all intents and purposes when ratified by the Senate of the United States and confirmed by the vote of a majority of the citizens of St. Domingo.

Object of the Visit of President Lopez's Son.

There is much said with regard to the visit of the son of President Lopez to this city. The truth is he has come hither to represent the interests of his father and to induce the administration to renew diplomatic intercourse with Paraguay. The principal obstacles in the way of such renewal is the uncertainty of the present locality of Lopez, it not being positively known whether he is in his own or some other territory, and that at about the same time young Lopez arrived here information was received that the allies were the masters of Paraguay, and, therefore, the Lopez government was no longer in practical existence.

Changes in the Tariff and Tax Bills.

It is stated the President will send a special message to Congress on the subject of the Tariff and the Tax bills. The President has come to the conclusion that the Tariff bill, as it now stands, and, indeed, as the Committee of Ways and Means propose to change it, will not meet the demands of the country. The proposed increase of the free list, it is said, does not meet the views of the President, for the reason that it does not go far enough. The President thinks the free list should be increased to a greater extent than proposed by the Ways and Means Committee, and the revenue cut off thereby should be raised by taxing what may be termed foreign business, which our people can do without. With regard to the Tax bill the President is of opinion that a large number of articles entering into general consumption can be safely relieved from the internal revenue tax.

Chief Justice Chase and the Fifteenth Amendment.

It is stated that Chief Justice Chase has written letters to such reform members of the Ohio Legislature as he has influence with, urging upon them the importance of ratifying the fifteenth amendment. The Chief Justice is exceedingly anxious that Ohio should ratify the amendment, and is said to be using his personal influence for this purpose. In conversation with a gentleman a few days ago he said he would be very much disappointed if the Ohio Legislature did not ratify the amendment. He thought, from his knowledge of the reform members elect, that most of them would vote for it.

More Trouble in Prospect in Tennessee—Revolutionary Course of the Conservatives.

The Tennessee Conservative Constitutional Convention meets to-morrow. The radical members of Congress from that State have received a large number of letters setting forth the probable action of the Convention. It appears from these letters that it is the purpose of the Convention to deprive the negroes of suffrage and to abolish all the laws passed by the Legislature while the State was under radical rule; among other things, the ratification of the fourteenth article of amendment to the constitution of the United States. The radicals propose to wait and see what the Convention will do. Under the circumstances nothing can be done to relieve the radical defeat in Tennessee. Should the Convention, however, pass measures such as are predicted by the radicals the latter will dispute the admission of the Senators and Representatives elected to the Forty-second Congress on the ground that the State has broke faith with the federal government. An effort will then be made to reconstruct the State after the manner of Georgia, remanding her back to military rule and turning out of the Legislature all members who are unable to qualify under the fourteenth amendment.

A Grand Fizzle—The Proposed World's Fair in Washington.

The meeting of the World's Fair people held here last night was a slim affair. Indeed, none of the big guns, such as Grant, Sherman and others, whose appearance had been vouched for so positively, came to time. The speakers found great difficulty in keeping themselves warm, but seemed to find amusement in their own folly. Of course General Howard was there, and so was the venerable George Gideon, both of whom can be implicitly relied on when anything of this kind is up. It now turns out that the magnificent idea of holding a magnificent World's Fair in this capital of magnificent distances was the exclusive invention of two geniuses here, one of whom had a number of houses to let, which the other had just finished. Sensible people here are putting a correct estimate on this whole affair.

The President Backing Up the Attorney General.

It is said that several Senators have yielded to Presidential persuasion and have concluded to unite for Hoar's confirmation. Under these circumstances his friends will press his nomination to a vote the first opportunity in executive session. Hoar's opponents say he is sure to be rejected whenever his name is brought to a vote.

Mr. Stanton's Successor in the Supreme Court.

There is no doubt that William Strong, of Pennsylvania, will, according to the present intention of the President, be nominated to the Senate as the successor of Associate Justice Grier, for which place the late Mr. Stanton was confirmed. The nomination may not be transmitted to the Senate for several weeks, as Mr. Grier will not retire from his position until the 1st of February. As to Judge Hoar's nomination, there is no authority for stating that it will be withdrawn by the President. The Senate itself is left to dispose of it.

Railroad Levees in Arkansas.

Through the efforts of Representative Roots, of Arkansas, arrangements have been consummated with heavy New York capitalists whereby the work of making a levee down the west bank of the Mississippi from the high lands of Missouri to the mouth of St. Francis river, in Arkansas, will be immediately commenced and vigorously prosecuted to completion. The plan is to build a railroad, the bed of which shall be a solid embankment, thus securing a substantial levee by individual enterprise and such State aid as may be granted without waiting for or asking assistance from the national government. General Serrell, the noted civil engineer, of New York, is to be the chief engineer of this new enterprise.

The International Steamship Company—Two Vessels Contracted For.

The following is a copy of a letter lately sent to the Postmaster General:—

TEMPORARY OFFICE OF THE INTERNATIONAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW YORK, Jan. 4, 1870.

SIR—I have the satisfaction to inform you that we have this day agreed upon the terms and conditions with the builders for the construction of our two first steamships and that two more shall follow. The dimensions of these are 500 feet length, 66 feet width, 33 feet depth; the interior arrangements to be in accordance with the drawings which I had the honor to show you in October last. Speed to be twenty-five miles per hour in smooth water, a capability to cross the ocean in fair weather in six and a half days, and on an average time of eight days. They are all to be built of iron, double in form, having all the provisions for safety which were named as requisites at our interview in October. I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant, AMBROSE W. THOMPSON, President.

To Hon. J. A. J. CRESWELL, Postmaster General.

The National Russian Exposition at St. Petersburg.

The following letter has been received at the Department of State:—

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES, REVAL, Russia, Nov. 30, 1869.

SIR—In the latest American newspapers that have arrived here there is an extract from the proceedings of the National Commercial Convention, in which it is stated that commissioners will be sent to the Universal Russian Exposition at St. Petersburg in May, 1870, and asking for samples and articles for exhibition. It is there intimated that these commissioners will be named by the President. I deem it my duty to inform you that this exposition is not universal, but is simply an exhibition of Russian products and manufactures solely. Foreign articles will not be admitted. There is, therefore, no necessity for the appointment of the commissioners proposed, unless the government wishes to have special intelligence by experts on the ordinary articles of Russian production. I have the honor to be, &c.,

EUGENE SCHUYLER, United States Consul.

To Hon. HAMILTON FISH.

BROOKLYN CITY.

William A. Fury has been elected chairman of the Board of Assessors for the year 1870.

D. B. Woodward, residing corner of Fourth avenue and Baltic street, fell on the ice-covered sidewalk in Warren street and broke his right leg. He was conveyed to the City Hospital.

The alarm of fire in the Fifth district yesterday afternoon was caused by a fire breaking out in the residence of Robert Gates, 124 Bridge street. The fire was extinguished promptly by the department. Loss $200.

A fire was discovered about five o'clock yesterday morning in the tailor store of M. P. Lindenberg, 142 Clinton street, which was extinguished by Sergeant McKellar and a few citizens who responded to the alarm. Damage to the stock and building about $600. Insured.

About midnight of Saturday a seaman was observed to fall off the dock into the water at the foot of Van Brunt street. Aid was immediately summoned by private watchman Michael Caffrey and every effort was made to rescue the unfortunate man, but to no avail. The name of the deceased is not known.

"From New York to Liverpool, via Ireland and Wales," is the first of a series of lectures which will be given in Christ church, Bedford avenue, by the rector, Rev. A. H. Partridge, commencing this evening. The lecturer has but recently returned from the scenes he will describe, and the receipts are to be devoted to Sunday school purposes.

A lather by occupation, named *Patrick Nolan*, 19 years of age, was taken into custody on Saturday evening, on complaint of Supervisor Robert Nelson, of the Second ward, who charges Patrick with stealing his (complainant's) watch, valued at $250, from his pocket while they were drinking in Kennedy's saloon, Fulton street. He acknowledged his guilt, and informed the officer who arrested him where he had secreted the property. The watch was recovered, and Nolan was held for examination.

CHURCH OF "BAD DICKEY."

The New Dispensation—Rev. Dr. G. F. Train, D. D., on Everything.

The gorgeous apostle of bosh, Train, the irrepressible, again astonished the natives in the "Church of the Bad Dickey" last night, and jumped as high, yelled as loudly and stultified himself as much as on any previous occasion. As the "reverend gentleman" came on the stage people clapped their hands and laughed in utter *abandon*, just as children do when the clown in the pantomime leaps from the side wing with the accustomed witticism of "How are you to-morrow?" But, unfortunately, there was no harlequin to rap him on the head, or pantaloon to fall beneath the weight of his swinging arms. Only flowers and flags distracted the attention of the audience (congregation) from the flaming necktie and agitated coat tails of the mercurial preacher of the doctrine of the new dispensation.

There should be appointed a Congressional committee to sit on Train's coat tails. From the mysterious pockets of that distracting portion of the preacher's apparel came a constant stream of billets, notes, papers and documents of all sorts, which in the melancholy lack of information on things in general displayed by Congress so far would, doubtless, prove of much value to our bewildered legislators. It is questionable, however, if anybody but Train could take advantage of these documents. He can whisk a scrap of paper from under the protruding shades of his coat tail and use it in muddling a question quicker than any man alive. The way he can mix finance and religion, the Bible and blather, buncombe and business, prophecy and progress together in two hours of rhetorical bosh, and make people laugh and cheer, as if they liked it, is positively amazing.

Train was on the track last night for two hours and succeeded in mentioning the headings at least of his innumerable subjects. The following startling propositions and questions, which were but a few of the many hundreds touched upon, will give some indication of the mess submitted to and swallowed by the audience during the entertainment:—

This apropos of nothing—You have struck for immortality. I will embalm you for a century. Three cheers for the Inquisition. Hurrah for Witchcraft. Up with Puritanism and down with Free Opinion. Wasn't Noah an old fogy when he built the ark? The first monitor was built in one hundred days. Think of the boss fiend offering to sell real estate when the poor devil didn't own a cabbage garden. Bah! (with a hop, step and jump). The Grant-Boutwell Dam-Phool-dom at Washington—Specie payment, and only $20,000,000 gold in Treasury on New Year's Day. Bah! (with a shriek). When Grant allowed eighteen Spanish "Alabamas" to go to sea he was guilty of high treason, and should be impeached. Will Vanderbilt burst all to pieces in six months? A Bombshell Among the Elders. The religion of a Thousand Millions of People before the Christian Era—Confucius; Budha; Zoroaster; Mahomet. Was Moses a Murderer and a Thief? Was Aaron's pork speculation checkmated by that order prohibiting Jews to eat pork? Adam and Eve and their sewing machine? Ought Noah to have been entrusted with the ark? How about that Death-bed Swindle of Jacob where Esau sold his birthright for a mess of potash? An Eye-Opener for the Bigots—True Education, Morality, Temperance, Religion. The beautiful character of our Saviour, who practised what he preached. Thirty Thousand Preachers asked to walk up to the Captain's office and settle. The Turkish Bath. The Great Medical Reform. Man's Superiority over animals consists in lying and playing the hypocrite. Do good to men and see them graduate as Scoundrels. Debts of Gratitude, like Debts of Gaming, nobody likes to pay. Medicine is not Drugs. Recitation is not Acting. Patriotism is not Love of Country. Paintings are not Pictures, neither is Theology Religion. Infidelity is not believing, but professing to believe what one does not believe. Hang two Judges, two Congressmen and the Erie Chiefs on a lamp post—*a la* San Francisco—and the moral atmosphere will begin to clear. Did the credit Mobilier Shareholders divide 800 per cent in three years—from the man who made the machine?

RELIGIOUS.

THE METROPOLITAN CHURCHES YESTERDAY.

Discourses by the Rev. Messrs. Hepworth, Chapin, Schenck, Henry Ward Beecher and Others.

The bright, clear weather yesterday helped to fill the places of divine worship throughout the city. The sudden coming of the cold snap did not appear to have chilled the ardor of the religiously inclined, and a high degree of fervor and devotion is said to have characterized the majority of those who assembled in the churches. The discourses were generally good, although in most cases simply orthodox. The more interesting of the principal sermons will be found in the reports given below and will undoubtedly repay perusal.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

Increase of Salary to the Pastor—A Word for the Strangers—Mr. Beecher "Talks Like a Fool"—New Year's Calls Turning Out a "Miserable Failure"—Sermon on the Victory of Faith.

While the large congregation of Plymouth church was settling itself down into their new pews, and the strangers were rushing into the aisles to shelter themselves from the keen wintry blast, while they stood to await their turn for a seat, and before the arrival of the pastor, a gentleman stepped upon the platform and announced that a meeting of the church would be held on Thursday evening to consider the desirability of increasing the salary of the pastor. [It is proposed to increase it $5,000 per year.]

In the multifarious announcements made by Mr. Beecher before the sermon there was one in reference to the payment next week of the first instalment of the pew rents, and he took occasion to ask that the same courtesy, politeness and benevolence be exercised towards strangers that the same pew-owners would undoubtedly exercise were those strangers in the parlors of those pewholders. He knew that occasionally several vexatious things happened to owners of pews; the ushers could not keep those pews engaged beyond the specified time, and hence a little trouble, but those who were thus troubled had a good opportunity offered them by showing a temper of Christian meekness how greatly benefited they were by the preaching they heard in Plymouth church, which church had always had a reputation for good behavior, and he hoped it would keep it during the ensuing year.

Mr. Beecher then took the opportunity of stating the result of his attempt to make his New Year's calls. He said that on New Year's, as he had told them last Sunday, he had made sixty calls, and that he would during the following week clear up the balance of calls west of Court street and Pierrepont street. "When I said that I spoke as a fool speaks." He had found making calls during last week a very different thing from making those calls on New Year's; he found it not only a very different, but a very miserable thing in comparison. Ladies were then ready to receive their guests, but this last week there were little touches to be put upon the face that was quite comely enough before, and he had to wait in the parlor until the lady was ready to receive him. When she was ready to receive the caller he found he could not get through in two minutes, as he had no difficulty in doing on "New Year's." There was a talk about the family, the taking up of the threads of the family history that had dropped since they met last, and talk began, and before it was ended the two minutes had got into fifteen, and in some instances even half an hour. So that instead of making sixty calls he had made only twelve. He was, however, determined to try a little further, and every Wednesday, for a little while, he would give to this kind of calling, commencing at ten o'clock in the morning. Might he be allowed to suggest early rising to some of his friends? (Laughter.) It would enable him to be received with promptitude, and he would also be enabled to go on his way rejoicing. (Laughter.) For, if he were to get through more than twelve calls a day it was important that he should not have to wait long at the door after he had rung the bell.

The hymn was then sung by the choir, after which Mr. Beecher commenced his sermon. He selected for his text the Gospel of St. Luke, xvii., 5—"And the Apostles said unto the Lord, Increase our faith."

A slight reference to the occasion, as given in the preceding verses, formed the introduction to a masterly and eloquent discourse on faith as the victorious and vitalizing power of the Christian life. The declaration of the text, Mr. Beecher said, would become plain if it was looked at from the interior light or clue, and not from the external. The Saviour appealed to the apostles, for there was a moral sense of them as in other men, and He gave them the clue by which they could obtain victory over their passions, their malignant desires. It was with them as it was with all of us, that when they began to put this into practice, reduce it to practical life, that it seemed impossible they could ever have the victory. It was then that Christ came with the declaration—"If ye had faith as a grain of mustard seed, ye might say unto the sycamore tree, be thou plucked up by the root and be thou planted in the sea, and it should obey you." Now the state of mind out of which this request came, "increase our faith" was a want of moral courage. There was in man not only a power to do that which the Master bid, but there was a power to make an entire change in the nature of the man. The language of Christ was figurative, but it was a powerful representation to an oriental people. Men now were just like the apostles. They were overcome by their slavish and vindictive passions. Now the Master promises the victory to those who will have faith. Men hear religion preached; the truth startles them with its clear white light, and they think there is nothing more beautiful, and their moral sense approves it; but it strikes at the master sin of their nature, and the ungentle man says, "It is all very well, but it is no use my trying to be gentle; somebody else may be, but gentleness isn't for me." They believe in religion ideally, but not practically. Now if they were to listen to the teaching of the Master they would say the same, and then He would turn to them in a gentle and encouraging manner, and tell them it was not so impossible for them to do it; for there was a power in the faith of God that would give them the victory.

Men were sometimes, indeed very frequently, brought into relationship with the beginning of a religious life by the dealings of God's providence with them—by bankruptcy, that scattered all their worldly possession, and the showing of the unsatisfactoriness of the possessions of this world; by the taking away of the companion of his life, leaving a void that the man's business, pleasures and the world could not fill; by the tearing away of the little girl whose laugh was the last thing he heard as he left his home in the morning, who crossed his thoughts now and then in the thick of the business of the day, who was his evening star as he guided his weary footsteps homeward at the footfall of the night; by that and hundreds of other ways did God bring men into a true Christian life.

That sense of the presence of God was the beginning of faith in the man. If he kept, as it were, the upper window open, so that God's light was never shut out, so that there was a divine commerce with God, he got the beginning of a divinely inspired faith that would lie in the direction of the Invisible. By the inspiration of the human nature in this direction there was the beginning of victory. Mr. Beecher illustrated this in a variety of clear, photographically portrayed sketches, including that of an adopted girl taken from vicious surroundings very early in life and placed in a family with virtuous, refining and religious surroundings, who did not leave all her tricks, her vices, her mean and low-lived habits behind her, but they were subdued by the influences about her, and gradually they left her altogether.

This faith also re-adjusted the forces of the soul. Forces that worked downwards on the nature would henceforth work upwards. This was illustrated by the lives and characteristics before and after conversion of the apostles Peter, John, and more exhaustively by Paul's life; the early type of the latter being antithetical to the latter life, though the characteristics of the life remained unto the end. The application of this subject was finely wrought out by the preacher in an earnest appeal to the congregation to try this faith, for there was no sin that could not be subdued by faith. In illustration of this the rooting up of a tree by the roots and the cutting of the tap-root was given with dramatic effect. As an encouragement to this it was urged that it was impossible for a man to fail in this battle, for God was on his side. Then the subject was closed by a wondrous illustration of the march of Sherman on Savannah, with the sea, the tapering spires of the city, the light breaking through the gloom. And so it would be with the Christian. The sorrows, the conflicts, the strife of the earthly life, would all be forgotten when the voice was heard in the gloom crying, "Come, come, my child, and see the beginning of the day in the heavenly land."

FLOATING CHURCH OF "OUR SAVIOUR."

The First Services in the New Building for Seamen, Foot of Pike Street—Sermons by Bishop Potter and the Rev. Samuel Cooke, D. D.—The Spiritual Comfort "Poor Jack" Has Received in this Port.

The zeal displayed by the "Protestant Episcopal Church Missionary Society for Seamen in the City and Port of New York," in the erection of the new and elegantly appointed floating chapel at the foot of Pike street, East river, designed for the use and spiritual welfare of that class of men exposed to great temptations, both at sea and on shore, not ordinarily reached by the influences of the ministry and the Church, deserves the warmest commendation. God's blessing on such a work is already manifest. Not in the history of the society, when the first chapel was moored, in the year 1844, at the same location as the present, has the usefulness of the mission been so apparent as now. Yesterday, both in the morning and in the afternoon, services of consecration were held in the chapel, and appropriate thanksgiving in song and prayer indulged in, that such a place of rest, security and comfort, such a pleasant religious haven was finished. Throngs of ladies and gentlemen, friends and promoters of this Christian enterprise, guided by a heavenly impulse, participated in the exercises, and many were the ejaculations of surprise heard as they collectively referred to the appearance of the chapel, in contrast with the dens of sin that are open and usually receive "Poor Jack" when first he reaches port.

An estimate of the good work which this society has accomplished may be inferred from facts developed during yesterday's services. A "Home" in Franklin square, under the same management and founded by reason of the necessitous condition of this destitute and friendless class as observed in the original chapel, has received in fourteen years 12,701 men, of whom 1,080 destitute from shipwreck were gratuitously provided with board and clothing. The large sum of $146,812 has been received from these inmates for deposit in savings banks or sent to their friends, and 750 men, mostly drunkards, were reformed, many of them afterward becoming members of city churches. For the twenty-five years the mission has been in operation the result of the work accomplished is embodied in the following:—Seamen and boatmen, exclusive of others, to whom they have proclaimed the Gospel through the services of the church and of sermons delivered, 150,000. Visits have been made to 10,000 sick sailors in the hospitals; distributed 7,129 Bibles, 16,097 Testaments, 5,768 Prayer Books, 75,558 miscellaneous books of a religious tendency, and over 2,750,000 pages of tracts; baptisms, 1,544; confirmations, 324; marriages, 689; burials, 351; communicants added, 516.

In the morning the Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., occupied the pulpit, his sermon being peculiarly applicable to the operations of the mission, and in the afternoon the Rev. Samuel Cooke, D. D., preached. There was not a vacant seat in the chapel. The preacher selected as his text John iii., 14—"And as Moses lifted up the serpent in the wilderness, even so must the Son of man be lifted up." He referred at length to God's system of regeneration. Sin was a disease, a poison, and as the serpent was lifted up in the wilderness to save the nations of Israel in the time of Moses, so Christ died to save a race that through Adam and Eve had fallen. The divisions of the sermon were three, being, first, "An adaption of the remedy for the disease which mankind are afflicted with;" secondly, "The lifting up of the serpent," typical of Christ's death on the cross, and thirdly, "The nearness of God to all." From these points a sermon of more than usual interest was preached. Dr. Cooke, at its conclusion, referred to the aggressive work of this mission, saying that the old chapel had made a history that would long be remembered. The Episcopal Church expected as much from the new one, hoping as it floats on the waters it would always be a refuge to those for whom it was built. While there were those who would furnish the means to enable religious truths to be expounded to the sailor, it was hoped that he in turn would, when in port regularly come there, and then when another chapel was wanted the same willing hands would be ready to aid its construction. The work was a noble one, and all ought to esteem it both a duty and a privilege in bringing into the folds of Christ those "that do business in great waters," and who contribute so largely to the nation's prosperity.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH.

Helps in Life—Sermon by Rev. George H. Hepworth.

The beautiful and spacious Church of the Messiah, corner of Park avenue and Thirty-fourth street, was yesterday morning filled by the usual large and fashionable congregation. Rev. George H. Hepworth, the pastor, preached a sermon of unusual power and brilliancy on the subject, "Helps in Life." He took as his text Isaiah l., 7—"For the Lord God will help me." He was on a steamer going from New York to Newport, and saw all along at intervals lights. He inquired the reason of so many lights, and the captain told him that but for these friendly lights he would crawl along insecurely, but no matter how dark the night or stormy he could go on with a full head of steam and reach his destination in safety. Unconsciously this captain with the brawny hand and big heart had revealed to him the helps in our lives. All along the headlands were lights, showing where rocks lie hidden and where we may go safely. God's angels, all invisible, lead us on and keep us secure and safe. God has not placed us here without something to do. Though man is made little lower than the angels, weaknesses creep in unawares. They were depraved, do the best they could. They were corrupt and imperfect, and yet God called out to them, "Be ye perfect even as I am perfect." God did not wind up the world at the end of the seventh day and leave it to tick on. He watches its movements. There were a great many good helps in life. First was the example of good men, those men who, in the temptation of life and struggle for position and gold, say, "Get thee behind me, Satan." Then there were the old martyrs, who died with prayers on their lips for their persecutors. The good influence of a good man was incalculable. Their lives lifted up the lives of others. Wherever they walked were flowers. Pursuing this subject with rare power of eloquent description, he proceeded to speak of public opinion and its restraining influence on the conduct of men. It was pleasant to be spoken well of, and many for the sake of this good opinion would do what they would not do otherwise. Another source of help was friendship. Many had been saved by the warm hand of noble friendship. There was the loving wife, who had saved many husbands from the hell of passion, and the influence of a father and a mother. No matter how bad one was, the influence of a father and mother remained—their words of good counsel, their prayers, their tears. All these things were helps in life. From this he went on to speak of creed or theological belief, or whatever we chose to call it, as one of the chiefest helps of all to a good and pure and successful life. Every man, he insisted, should have a creed. His own idea was that God was affected at the sins of every one of them, as a father is affected at the waywardness of a son. Conscience was the first great help in life. What is conscience? There is scarcely any spiritual philosophy that dare define it. He did not know what it was. He knew he had it, and that was enough. Science was built on the impressible. You put your finger in the fire and you take it out because there is heat there, but you don't know what heat is. The thief sneaks around the corner. He dare not look a man in the face. It is conscience that makes him do it. Do anything wrong, there is something in you that tells you are doing wrong. There is a church in every man and a pulpit and a God-ordained priest, and the pews and cushions are their lusts. You can take the temper out of a watchspring; you can curb a high-spirited dog. It is so with conscience; you can take the temper out of it and curb it. When passion becomes master then the conscience is dumb. Herein was a revelation of Christianity. The Godhead is here revealed in this monarch of the inner man. After enlarging on this branch of his topic and illustrating it with forcible brilliancy, he spoke of prayer as the greatest help in life. God was their father; they were His children. Prayer was only talking to their Father and telling Him their troubles and asking His help. This was Christianity. Some were religious and got rid of hell and yet they were in hell all the time. This was not Christianity. It was something higher than this. There was that in them—the inner voice—that would help them. Every man who obeyed his conscience gained a good deal of heaven on this earth and the whole of it hereafter.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY.

The Standard of True Christianity—Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Chapin.

The Rev. Dr. Chapin preached an able and effective discourse yesterday morning at the above church, selecting his text from the Gospel of St. Mark, x., 51, 52—"And Jesus answered and said unto him, What wilt thou that I should do unto thee? The blind man said unto Him, Lord, that I might receive my sight. And Jesus said unto him, Go thy way; thy faith hath made thee whole. And immediately he received his sight."

The preacher remarked that many passages in holy writ relative to the works and actions of the Messiah contained many concealed truths and axioms which the Christian would do well to uncover and meditate upon. This text was one of them. It contained one of the best narratives of the pity and mercy of Jesus, and also unfolded several of the most important truths and lessons connected with themselves, and which it was essentially necessary they should consider. It also portrayed in vivid and unquestionable colors the selfish and peculiar conduct of the multitude in their endeavors to repel the advance of Bartimeus for mercy, a narrow mindedness and idiosyncrasy which was much too prevalent in their day. Three points claimed their attention:—First, the conduct of the multitude; second, the action of Bartimeus; third, the works of Jesus. The show of resistance to the advance of the blind man for light did not emanate from a harsh and cruel feeling, but from a sense of officiousness and from a false idea of propriety. The approach of the man seemed to them ill-timed and incompatible with the dignity of Jesus. This was the great sin of their own day—a false sense of propriety. They were afraid to do many things for fear of incurring the displeasure and judgment of their friends, forgetful of the commands of their Lord and the judgment of their Creator. A resolve to do good, which was the work of the spirit, was stifled in its birth by a false sense of propriety, and thus an opportunity for doing good which might never arise again is lost forever. How important then was this text, which taught them not to repel in the slightest degree any desire to know God or to do good to His people. It admonished them never to disregard the teachings of the Spirit. In the second place it would be seen that though the blind man was repelled, yet he persisted in seeing Jesus, and accomplished his desires. That taught them that if they went to Jesus with an earnest and honest heart they would have all that they desired or prayed for. Their spiritual eyes would be opened in the same manner as those of Bartimeus. In the third place the work of Jesus thus portrayed in the text was now being consummated every day. As the blind man received his sight so many were receiving their spiritual sight through the same agency.

In conclusion the preacher counselled his hearers to act as Christians and never to live in clouded obscurity, but resolve to live in unity with Jesus and his Church, united by the bonds of love and faith. No matter what others said in relation to their conduct, they should act under the dictates of the Spirit and not be hindered by any ecclesiastical formulas. They should endeavor to lead people to God who were mentally blind. Christ was ready to work the same miracle and perform the same gracious work now as related in the text. The same virtue which existed, existed now. The truth was that once they were blind to the gloriousness and attractiveness of Christ's religion and gospel; now their sight was restored. Let them lead others to the same source of good and they would experience the reward attending good deeds hereafter.

ST. STEPHEN'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Science Not Truth—It Should be the Handmaid of Religion—Sermon by Rev. Father Griffin.

The beautiful church of St. Stephen, Twenty-eighth street, was yesterday filled in every part by an edifying and respectable congregation. The cultivated choir, which is so great a feature of attraction in this church, gave Louis Dachauer's exquisite but trying first mass in C. In the *Qui Tollis Peccata* the depth and finish of Mrs. Anschütz's fine contralto was well displayed, and Madame De Lussan sang *Et in Spiritum* in a soprano of much sparkle and sweetness. The composer having omitted the "elevation piece" from his mass, Millard's *Benedictus* was taken up by Mr. Huck, the solo tenor, and the leading choristers, and given with charming effect.

The Rev. Dr. Griffin preached on the idolatry of science as developed in the action of the world at the moment, and based his discourse on St. Matthew, ii., 1-12, in which the mysterious apparition of a star to the Magi and their journey under the guidance of the heavenly luminary to the crib of Bethlehem, where the infant Saviour lay, are simply, but pathetically described. He said truth has many aspects, but ultimately it is one, and those who seek it earnestly, though by different paths and methods, must necessarily meet at a common goal. Scientific truth seemed to be that upon which the heart of the age was set. The world idolized the votaries and champions of secular science; the press sang their triumphs; electricity flashed their fame and their discourses all round the earth. Even those whose efforts were not directed by wisdom and were almost totally unproductive of profitable results were blindly reverenced. The men who laid their bones amid the frozen desolation of the north pole, and those who set out to learn the fate of these pioneers, were written up as heroes and martyrs. Every new discovery in chemistry or geology was blazoned forth as something indefinitely wonderful. But putting the more material results of these discoveries aside, though upon them he set their natural value, what advance was made by these scientific developments to abstract truth? He ventured to say, none. Each new discovery in science unsettled some old established principle, or gave birth to new insoluble problems. The more these people searched into mystery, the more did they find of the hidden and the mysterious.

Science was not, therefore, the guiding star of man. It was but the handmaid of religion. That was its place, and in its natural, subordinate position it was worthy of due appreciation. The whole earth could not satisfy the heart of man. He can only find rest in God. Truths of the spiritual order, which taught man the end of his being and the means of attaining it, were to mere worldly science as is heaven to earth. The world does not think so; but those who would reach truth must despise the world. The Magi called by God to find a world's Redeemer struck their tents and followed a lone star in its mysterious journey through the heavens. Friends, no doubt, laughed at them. The world represented by Herod the Great wished to make them the instruments of extinguishing the Light of Light by handing over to him the divine Infant. The worldly-minded Jewish priests heard of the advent of these "wise men" and probably sneered at their enthusiasm, certainly neglected the opportunity thus given to them of discovering the Messiah. But the world, with all its vaunted science, is ever in error, because time with it is of more importance than eternity and secular science ranks before divine truth.

SEVENTH AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, BROOKLYN

Dedicatory Services—The New Edifice—Address by the Rev. N. H. Schenck.

The celebration of an important religious event in Brooklyn took place yesterday afternoon at two o'clock in the dedication of a new Sunday school room of the Methodist Episcopal church, at the corner of Seventh avenue and Butler street. The structure, which has been in course of erection for some time, has just been completed at an expense of over $60,000, and in its accommodations, appointments and decorations is believed to be the finest chapel in America. The edifice is built somewhat in the Gothic style of architecture, which, in its present application, does not deviate from the hard and forbidding outlines of the majority of religious structures in the Union. It is, however, compact in construction, unpretentious in ornament and neat withal. The exterior—that is, the front façade on Butler street and the western side—is wrought in red sand stone of a pleasant hue. The remaining elevations ascend in brick. About the church the walks are asphalted and lead under an ample entrance, passing directly into the basement, at the further end of which is situated a spacious lecture room. On either side of the hallway are snug reception rooms, plainly furnished, and fitted with the necessary conveniences. From the main entrance in front two lateral staircases, by a complete turn, lead to the lobbies and thence into the new Sunday school room—the gem of the building. This apartment is 90 feet long by 56 feet wide, with a ceiling thirty feet from the floor. At the northern end is situated the new organ, built up in tasteful architectural style with Gothic gables. The tubes are painted a light lilac and elaborately scrolled with gilt tracery. The finish is in black walnut. The altar, the heavy wainscoting, the seats and all the wood work are wrought in hard substances and stained dark colors, which produce a fitting contrast with the walls, which are painted to imitate blocks of lavender, creamy and slate granites and blue stones, finished in the same manner as is usual in the treatment of masonry. The ceilings are a spotless white, and where they join the walls there is no angle, but a semi-circular arc, so arranged as to preserve acoustic properties. The aisles are carpeted, and in other respects there is everything provided to make the apartment an agreeable resort. The directors have been unusually successful in lighting the room, through the medium of stained glass windows, whose panes do not entirely subdue and absorb from the light its essential and necessary properties. The ventilation is good, the means of heating in average condition, and the capacity above a thousand people.

Yesterday the chapel was thronged. Every seat was occupied and every aisle was crowded. The young predominated, though there was a fair representation of adults. Pretty faces, so frequent among Brooklyn audiences, were marked, and the bright tints, the high colors, chased out by crisp air, made the scene, mingled as it was with a religious fervor, interesting to the coldest observer. The exercises began with an organ voluntary, by Professor V. C. Mosston, and this was succeeded by singing and reading of the gospel; and after a prayer by the Rev. C. U. Giden, and further singing, the Rev. N. H. Schenck delivered an address, which was the feature of the day.

He said that teaching and management in Sunday schools demanded radical reforms. Now, instruction was administered by teachers not sufficiently mature, and the whole system of a want of harmony was reprehensible. He asked for a change of hours for the children. He did not believe that they felt that degree of interest in the afternoon which they would in the morning, after having been refreshed by sleep, and braced by the morning air. A great literary man, who years ago poured his volumes from the press with great rapidity, and afterwards astonished the world, rose at six in the morning and wrote till ten, giving the remainder of the day to recreation and his friends. Such was the career of the "Wizard of the North." It had been so with every man eminent in the field of letters. The mind was then vigorous, the imagination healthy and the pen fluent. Applied to religious worship its practicability was undoubted. No minister should be compelled to preach more than one sermon a day. People ought not to rise as early on Sunday mornings as on week day mornings, for had not the Lord declared it a day of rest? (Laughter.) It was no laughing matter; it was a religious, physical and obvious necessity. Then, too, ministers should reserve their powers, and but once a week discharge the artillery of the Gospel into the sins of men, and there the shot would lodge until another Sunday's round drove it still further. He was for Sunday schools at ten A. M., and for church services at eleven. After addresses by the Rev. A. S. Hunt and the Rev. Dr. Vincent the services concluded.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises....... 7 24	Moon sets...morn 12 35
Sun sets....... 4 52	High water..morn 2 06

PORT OF NEW YORK, JANUARY 9, 1870.

Herald Packages.

Captains and Pursers of Vessels arriving at this port will please deliver all packages intended for the HERALD to our regularly authorized agents who are attached to our Steam Yacht fleet. The New York Associated Press do not now collect marine reports nor attend to the delivery of packages, as will be seen by the following extract from the proceedings of the regular monthly meeting, held March 3, 1868:—

Resolved, That on and after April 1, 1868, the Associated Press will discontinue the collection of ship news in the harbor of New York. Passed unanimously.

☞ The office of the HERALD steam yachts THE HERALD, JAMES and JEANNETTE is at Whitehall slip. All communications from owners and consignees to the masters of inward bound vessels will be forwarded free of charge.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTHS OF JANUARY AND FEBRUARY.

Steamer.	Sails	Destination.	Office.
Idaho	Jan 12	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Main	Jan 13	Bremen	68 Broad st.
Mariposa	Jan 15	New Orleans	86 West st.
Sherman	Jan 15	New Orleans	40 Broadway.
Columbia	Jan 15	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green.
Minnesota	Jan 19	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Union	Jan 20	Bremen	68 Broad st.
Geo Cromwell	Jan 22	New Orleans	86 West st.
United States	Jan 22	New Orleans	40 Broadway.
Europa	Jan 22	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green.
The Queen	Jan 22	Liverpool	69 Broadway.
Weser	Jan 27	Bremen	68 Broad st.
Denmark	Jan 29	Liverpool	69 Broadway.
Bellona	Jan 29	London	55 Broadway.
Cortes	Jan 29	New Orleans	86 West st.
India	Jan 29	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green.
Mississippi	Jan 29	New Orleans	40 Broadway.
Virginia	Feb 5	Liverpool	59 Broadway.
Crescent City	Feb 5	New Orleans	40 Broadway.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship Gen Barnes, Mallory, Savannah Jan 6, with mdse and passengers, to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Niagara, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers, to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship E C Knight, Johnson, Georgetown, DC, with mdse, to Phillips & Brown. Had strong westerly gales from Cape Henry.

Ship River Clyde (Br), McVicar, Calcutta Sept 19 and Sand Heads 21st, with mdse to Philip McCoy. Passed Cape of Good Hope Nov 21 and crossed the Equator Dec 13 in lon 28 20 W; had strong SE trades; since Jan 2 have had strong W and NW gales. Nov 21 off the Cape of Good Hope spoke ship Mysore (Br), from Calcutta for London.

Schr A B Baxter (Br), Nason, Havana, 11 days, with oranges, to Edmiston Bros. Had variable weather.

Schr E A Higgins, Ryder, Virginia for Boston.

Schr R S Newcomb, Higgins, Virginia for Providence.

Schr Freddie Walter, Atwood, Virginia for Portland.

Schr Maria Pierson, Grant, Baltimore for Jersey City.

Schr J W Roberts, Thompson, Baltimore for Providence.

Passed Through Hell Gate.

BOUND SOUTH.

Steamship Glaucus, Walden, from Boston for New York, with mdse and passengers, to Wm P Clyde.

Schr Carrie S Webb, Brewster, Potts' Bluff, SC, 11 days, via New London, for New York, with naval stores, to Dollner, Potter & Co; vessel to Bentley, Miller & Thomas. Jan 2, off Egg Harbor, in a heavy SE gale, blew away light sails, sprung bowsprit and lost deckload.

Schr Ida Hudson, Greeley, Rockland for New York, with lime, to J R Brown.

Schr M A Predmore, Hart, Providence for New York.

Schr Guy R Phelps, Phelps, New Haven for New York.

Schr Margaretta, Botner, Glen Cove for New York.

BOUND EAST.

Schr L Z Adams, Hawkins Philadelphia for Boston.

Schr Madison Holmes, Kinnear, Raritan River for Bridgeport.

Schr Franklin Pierce, Hodgdon, Elizabethport for New Haven.

Schr Dart, Johnson, New York for Stamford.

Schr J D Griffing, Jones, New York for Gloucester.

Wind at sunset W.

Shipping Notes.

The propeller Fanita, belonging to the Lorillard line, was taken up and lowered the same day, Wednesday last, by the larger one of the screw docks near the foot of Market slip. She had her bottom painted.

The brig Woodland, 452 tons, built in Deep River in 1862, and belonging to this port, was taken up by the same dock on the next morning, and, her metal sheathing being patched, she was lowered during the afternoon.

The schooner Kate Brigham, 494 tons, built at Greenpoint, LI, in 1865, and belonging to this port, was taken up by the same dock yesterday afternoon for the purpose of having her bottom scraped and painted.

The schooner Emma D Endicott, 335 tons, built in Baltimore in 1865, was taken up by the balance dry dock at the foot of Pike slip on Wednesday that her bottom might be painted.

The ship Sumpter, 673 tons, belonging to Messrs Benner, Brown & Pinckney, of this city, was raised by the mammoth balance dry dock adjoining the above on Friday morning, and, after having her yellow metal sheathing patched, was lowered yesterday morning.

The clipper ship Cleopatra, 1315 tons, built in Trieste in 1865, and belonging to Mr F Hathaway, of this city, was raised by the great sectional dry dock near the foot of Rutgers slip on last Tuesday, and was lowered again on Friday, meantime being stripped, recalked and remetalled.

The brig Charlotte Buck, 233 tons, belonging to Mr B F Sherman, of this city, was raised by the smaller sectional dock adjoining the above on Wednesday, and, after having her yellow metal sheathing patched and a new shoe put on her, was lowered next day.

The brig Annie Gardner, 214 tons, was raised and lowered again on Friday by the same dock. She had her bottom cleaned.

The steamer yacht In Time is at present on this dock for the purpose of having her bottom sheathed with yellow metal.

The schooner J W Maitland, 230 tons, built in Plymouth, NC, in 1857, and belonging to this port, was on the sectional dry dock at the foot of Clinton street on Wednesday and Thursday, having her bottom repaired.

The brig Nellie Mitchell, 177 tons, built in Farmingdale in 1865, and belonging to this port, is on the People's dry dock at the foot of Gouverneur street, having her bottom painted.

The schooner Light of the East, 125 tons, is on the Nelson & Townsend dry dock adjoining the above, for slight repairs.

The mammoth sectional dry dock at Hoboken has had up but one vessel, the iron steamer City of New York, 2250 tons.

The iron steamer Circassian, 1477 tons, is on the Erie Basin dry dock, Red Hook.

There were in port on Saturday 503 vessels, of which 80 were steamers, 63 ships, 96 barks, 99 brigs and 165 schooners.

Marine Disasters.

BRIG GOLDEN LEAD (of New York), Toothaker, from Baltimore for Boston, with coal, struck on Skiff's Island Reef, Vineyard Sound, Friday morning, at 6 o'clock, bilged, and will be a total loss. Crew saved.

EDGARTOWN, Jan 7, 1870.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I wish to thank Capt Hall, of the revenue cutter Active, and his officers, for timely rescuing myself and crew from the wreck of the brig Golden Lead on the 7th inst, and bringing us to this port. JOHN TOOTHAKER.

BOSTON, Jan 9—The following vessels went ashore on Cape Cod in the gale of Saturday last:—

Brig Eclipse (of Yarmouth, NS), Morrill, from Turks Island for Boston, with salt, struck on Wood End; both masts were cut away; vessel leaks badly and will probably be a total loss; crew saved.

Schr S & B Small, from Baltimore for Boston, with white oak timber, ashore at Wood End; will have to discharge to get off; crew safe.

Another schooner, name unknown, is ashore on Long Point.

Miscellaneous.

Purser L L Young, of the steamship Gen Barnes, from Savannah, has our thanks for favors.

Notice to Mariners.

The Department of State has received from the Consulate at St Helena the following:—

On and after June 30, 1870, the Commercial Code of Signals exclusively will be used at the signal station at Ladder Hill in making or answering signals to and from the passing shipping. By command of H R JANICH, Colonial Secretary, St Helena.

Spoken.

Schr Etta May, from Norfolk for Boston, Jan 9, off Barnegat (by pilot boat Edmund Driggs, No 7).

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, Jan 9—Arrived, bark John Griffin, Downey, NYork.

Sailed—Steamships Yazoo, New Orleans; Saxonia, do.

MATANZAS, Jan 9—Arrived, bark R W Griffiths, Drummond, NYork.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan 8—Arrived, steamship Etna, Lockhead, NYork for Liverpool (and proceeded).

American Ports.

BOSTON, Jan 8, AM—Arrived, ship Calcutta, Shillaber, Calcutta (not Riga); barks Duna (Rus), Keeling, Riga; Wm Brown, Hopkins, Rotterdam.

Cleared—Barks Merrimac, Nichols, Havana; Nonpareil, Flinn, Savannah; brig Louisa (Br), Clow, Jacmel.

9th—Arrived, steamships Blackstone, Baltimore; Nereus, NYork; brig Regina, Grand Turk.

CHARLESTON, Jan 6—Arrived, steamship Charleston, Berry, NYork.

Cleared—Schr E H Naylor, Naylor, Wilmington, NC.

8th—Arrived, steamship Amazon, Liverpool; schr Black Dick, Matanzas for Portland, leaky.

Off the port—Ship Southern Chief, Higgins, from Genoa for NYork.

Sailed—Steamship Champion, Lockwood, NYork.

9th—Arrived, steamship Saragossa, Ryder, NYork; brig Castillian, Matanzas; schr Lily, NYork.

Off the port—Bark The Queen (Br), Hetherington, from Liverpool; schr T D Wilder, from NYork.

HOLMES' HOLE, Jan 7, PM—Arrived, bark John H Pearson, Taylor, Buenos Ayres for Boston; schrs Kate E Rich, Doughty, Boston for Charleston; Sidney C Tyler, Steelman, do for Baltimore; Owen P Hinds, Clendennin, Calais for NYork.

Sailed—Schrs Altoona, Mary, Aristos, Veto, J J Spencer, Laconia.

8th—Arrived, schr Oliver Jameson, Jameson, Savannah for Boston.

9th, AM—Sailed, schrs Four Sisters, Kate E Rich, Sidney C Tyler, Owen P Hinds.

RICHMOND, Jan 7—Arrived, schr H A Hunt, Peterson, Boston.

Sailed—Schrs Katie Ranger, Martin, NYork via City Point; Nellie H Benedict, Ellis, New Haven do.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan 8—Arrived, ship Hoogley, Crowell, Boston; bark Siwa (NG), Brorsen, Newcastle, NSW.

Cleared—Ships Charger, Luster, Hong Kong; Wellington (Br), Bryan, Liverpool.

Sailed—Ship Ellen Austin, French, Callao.

SAVANNAH, Jan 5—Arrived, barks Magnet (Br), Keating, Liverpool; G F Payssant (Br), Knowlton, do; schr Alice Myrick, Gallant, Prince Edward Island.

Cleared—Brig Ellen Maria, Hoxie, NYork; schrs Oriole, Baker, and Mattie E Taber, Aldrich, NYork.

8th—Arrived, steamship Virgo, NYork.

Cleared—Steamships Oriental, Boston; San Jacinto, New York; barks E A Cochrane, Boston; Carl Georg, Bremen; schr Ida Birdsall, NYork.

WILMINGTON, NC, Jan 8—Arrived, steamship Fairbanks, Moore, NYork.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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